



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

It is pleasant to learn that the article on the Derby Museum from the pen of our esteemed contributor, Mr. Bailey, which appeared, together with certain editorial notes, in the columns of the *Antiquary* for September, has already borne fruit. Much correspondence and comment have been roused on the subject in the *Derby Mercury*, *Derby Advertiser*, and *Derby Gazette*. A whisper has reached us that at a recent meeting of the Museum Committee of the Corporation there was a considerable and warm discussion on the subject of the antiquarian deficiencies and losses of the collection. One of the immediate outcomes of the meeting is, we are told, that the order has gone forth for the immediate arrangement of the palæontological cases.

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In 1878-79, a considerable sum of money was raised by the newly formed Derbyshire Archæological Society to excavate the site of the Premonstratensian house of Dale Abbey. The work was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (the first we think that he undertook), with the assistance of Colonel Beamish, R.E., and Rev. Dr. Cox. The work was most interesting, with the result that a grass field containing a single upstanding arch was changed into the complete ground-plan of a noble mediæval abbey church, together with some parts of the conventual buildings. Mr. Hope thus concluded his second report: "The site of the abbey has now been handed over again

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to Earl Stanhope, the lord of the manor, who intends to preserve it as opened out by the society and erect a building to serve as a museum of the curiosities discovered. The whole area was drained and levelled before our tenancy expired, and a little watchfulness and care will tend to preserve this interesting relic of the past—which tells us such a sad tale of sacrilege and robbery—for many years to come."



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Soon after this a fairly suitable building for preserving the finds of tiles, monumental slabs, etc., was built on the site, where the curiosities are still housed. A local custodian was appointed, and a charge of sixpence a head levied on all visitors. However much care might be taken of the exposed mouldings of the bases of the columns and of the jambs of doorways, they would be sure to perish somewhat from the frosts after having absorbed so much moisture during their generations of burial, but all other decay and disorder could have been easily and readily checked. And yet what is the result now that some twelve years have gone by? It is this—year after year the condition of Dale Abbey gets worse and worse. A thoroughly capable correspondent, and we know that he does not in the slightest exaggerate, writes: "Poor Dale is in a sad, sad state! Many of the piers are now mere crumbling masses of loose stones. The chief mischief is caused by the insinuating roots of brambles and weeds. What has been wanted, and what has not been given, is a little regular care and trouble. There should be a gravelled margin, kept free from weeds, between the grass and the masonry, and the upper surfaces of the piers should be covered with Portland cement. In a few more years, if nothing be done, the visible work of the excavations will be done for. And yet more and more visitors go there, this last summer above all others." In this case, as at Rievaulx, the public have a right to complain, as they pay for admission. Surely it is only necessary for the attention of Earl Stanhope, who is an F.S.A., to be called to this sad and growing desolation, for the evil to be speedily remedied. We commend it emphatically to the attention of his lordship, and of the Derbyshire Archæological Society.

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Another of the great abbeys of Yorkshire requires prompt attention, unless the owner and Yorkshire folk are content that its ruins should suffer grievous deterioration. About five years ago a considerable sum was judiciously spent on cementing and clearing from vegetation the noble west front of the church of the Cistercian house of Byland. But there is a good deal more work of the same character that ought to be undertaken without delay. Parts of the walls of the nave, transepts, and choir, are being dragged down by the cruel arms of giant ivy, and are perishing month by month. During the present summer much damage has accrued from the general growth of trees and bushes on the walls. Within the last few weeks a tall thorn-tree has been blown over, that was growing erect on the wall of the south-east angle of the south transept. There it now (October 15) lies, swaying about in every wind, with the result that daylight can be seen above the keystone of the arch of the Norman window. Unless some immediate repair is done, the fall of a considerable piece of the ruins at this angle during the ensuing winter is almost a certainty. Though a good deal of attention has been paid to this beautiful abbey church, through the action of the Yorkshire Archæological Society during recent years, wanton destruction and cruel carelessness have played sad havoc with it during the present century. An excellent and careful water-colour of the abbey, painted in 1798, shows the whole of the wide east end of the church quite perfect up to the slope of the gable walls.

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In the ruined chapter-house of Byland Abbey, surrounded by a wooden rail, is a now raised gravestone, on which is incised a well-executed pastoral staff, that doubtless originally marked the interment of one of the first, if not the first abbot of the house. Of late this has received the attention of vulgar tourists, who have scored their initials. We regret to say that this interesting stone has been grossly damaged in this way during the month of September. Since August this stone has received no less than five sets of initials, to one of which, "A. S. W.," the precise date of the act of desecration has been added, "Sept. 14, 1891." Another low-minded vandal has had the effrontery to give us his

actual name, cut some depth into the stone—"H. Stephenson, 1891." We wish we had the power to tattoo these miscreants with their own names and initials to an equal depth! There is no charge for admission, and no appointed custodian, at Byland; but might not a notice-board threatening pains and penalties be of some avail? At all events, we strongly commend this idea for lack of a better to Major Stapylton, the owner of the site. It is not generally known that offenders, such as the hackers of letters and initials on the abbot's tomb, come under 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 44, by which the offence is a misdemeanour, and subject to imprisonment for six months.

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With regard to this abbot's stone, a strange tale has been told us by one of the oldest residents near the abbey, which is now briefly reproduced: "Did you ever hear of anyone being buried three times? Well, that's what happened to Roger de Mowbray the founder, who ended his days in the abbey. Old Mr. Martin Stapylton found him buried in the chapter-house in his boots and spurs, and would have him moved to his house at Myton (some twelve miles away), and buried in the churchyard there. So they took up his bones and put them in a big basket under the box-seat of his carriage. The old coachman has told me that though it was fine when they started, such a gale arose that he thought the carriage would have been blown over. But they got him safe there, and buried him in the churchyard. Then a few years ago the present Major Stapylton's coachman came one evening and told me he had turned undertaker and brought old Roger's bones back. I happened to get a sight, and there they were, hustled up in an old soap-box. Next morning they buried him again in the chapter-house, and when they came in, I asked them if they treated the old man decently. 'Yes,' said one; 'we had him in a fine mahogany coffin.' But I told them to get along, for I knew he was in nowt but an old soap-box." We have ascertained that the supposed remains of Roger de Mowbray were removed by Mr. Stapylton in his carriage to Myton in July, 1819; but we have no certain information with regard to the return, and give the above story for what it is worth. Our informant added that the abbot's stone

had been taken to Myton at the same time, and was then brought back and placed over the spot of the reinterment of the founder. If this is correct, it is certainly a strange proceeding to place a crozier-marked stone above a layman.

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A singular find of coins has just taken place at Dunbar, which is worthy of note, although the coins are but of recent issue. A severe storm exposed a number of silver and copper coins at the Bulwarks, Dunbar. The silver coins, which are chiefly half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, belong to the reign of George III. Among the copper coins are a number of tokens, with the name "John Wilkison, Ironmaster," on them. The coins are supposed to have been originally in the foundations of the old United Presbyterian Church manse, the excavations from which were carted to the Bulwarks some time ago.

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It is with much satisfaction that we note that the ancient cross of Donaghmore, after having lain prostrate for generations, has been erected. This is one of the finest Celtic crosses in Ireland, and is held on good authority to be the most ancient perfect Christian monument now existing in the county of Down. In setting up the cross nothing has been added to it, so that it is now, except for the wear of time and weather, just as it was when the Celtic Christians, at least 900 years ago, first erected it in their burial-ground. The townland in which the church and glebe are is named Tullynacross—that is, the hill of the cross. The cross stands 10 feet 6 inches high, and consists of three stones—namely, three-stepped base, the shaft, and the head, the arms of which measure 4 feet across, and are united by a collar or wheel. The whole of the surface was originally covered with figures carved in relief and reticulated patterns. The sculpture is rude, but very good, when it is considered that the material is granite, a stone that does not lend itself to any fine work. It is not known when this early monument was overthrown, though local tradition has it that it was done in the exciting times of William of Orange, and that the person who did it lost his reason, and eventually died, continually exclaiming, "Oh, that cross, that cross!"

A skeleton has recently been found, about 7 feet below the surface, on the bank of a small stream at Kitford, near Wantage, which, from the ornaments found with it, has been diversely assigned to British and Roman days. From the careful description, however, of these ornaments, forwarded to us by Mr. J. Denis de Vitre, we think there can be no doubt that the skeleton is that of an Anglo-Saxon lady. A circular fibula, or brooch of bronze, with hinge for the pin and catch, was found, nearly 2 inches in diameter, and having five small circles engraved on the surface. The fellow-brooch was also found, apparently exactly similar, but much corroded. A fluted glass bead of a dull blue-green colour, and three fragments of a small gold finger-ring, were also discovered. They are in the possession of Lord Wantage.

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During some excavations recently made on the site of the White Friars' monastery, Coventry, for the purpose of erecting new tramp-wards, a number of human bones were found, and the foundation of one of the walls of the church laid bare. The discovery was made on the site of the White Friars' churchyard, which, with the church itself, lay on the north side of the monastic enclosure. This building was utilized by John Hales (who acquired the site at the Reformation) for the Free School founded by him; but owing to a disagreement between him and some leading citizens, it was ultimately removed by him to the suppressed hospital of St. John Baptist, where it continued to be conducted until the erection of the new school on the south side of the city. It is hoped that further excavations may be made on the old site.

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The archæology and antiquities of Guildford, the county town of Surrey, have received very careful attention at the hands of Mr. George C. Williamson, who, during the past fortnight, has delivered in the town two important public lectures on the subject. The lectures were illustrated by a large collection of magic-lantern slides, each of which had been expressly photographed for the lecturer from rare objects in his own collection, including unique water-colour drawings and papers, and from similar items lent him by other collectors. It is the first time that

anything like a careful and accurate account of the old buildings of this interesting town has been given in public, and the lectures were highly appreciated. Some newly discovered information as to the religious houses of the town was given, and evidence as to the history of the Orders of the Dominicans, Crutched Friars and Carmelites, who each had houses in Guildford, was shown. We understand that in all probability the substance of these valuable lectures will be printed, and illustrated with reproductions of the more noteworthy slides.



Strong charges of vandalism were made in the *Yorkshire Post* of September 28 with regard to the alleged destruction of the "Cup and Ring" rocks at Ilkley. To this Mr. Latimer Darlington, as "chairman of the museum committee," replied some ten days later. He stated that the Local Board had caused the larger rock to be carefully cut into four pieces preparatory to its removal to a safe place. "It has been found necessary," continues Mr. Darlington, "to cut the rock into four pieces, as had it been cut across there was great fear of it cracking upwards. The rock as a whole block weighs from ten to twelve tons, and when it has been carefully removed and put together again, the pieces will fit in so closely that the marks will scarcely show, and the stones will appear exactly like they were before. The committee trust it will be seen that the museum committee at Ilkley are looking after these ancient relics, and hope in a short time to have them placed with others in a museum about to be formed at Ilkley." This explanation, it is true, places the matter in a better light than was first represented, but it is not satisfactory. Unless the reasons are most paramount for removal, such as the obliteration of marks through the wear of a footpath, rocks of this character should certainly be left undisturbed. All museum purposes can be served by careful casts.



A somewhat singular strife has arisen in North Britain, which has brought into prominence an interesting Pictish relic. The little town of Abernethy, in Perthshire, possesses a round tower which is considered to be at least 900 years old. Scotland possesses only

one other similar architectural feature, the tower at Brechin. Until recently the inhabitants of Abernethy, the former capital of the Picts, believed that the ancient tower was town's property, and that the minister had only a right to use the bell on a Sunday. A zealous young minister being appointed, the bell began to sound for service on week-days. The town council, objecting to this zeal, strove to stop the daily bell-ringing, but the minister and heritors claim both tower and bell as ecclesiastical property. The struggle is further complicated and rendered triangular by the appearance on the scene of Lord Howe, who also lays claim to the ownership of the tower through some alleged feudal prerogative.



To the *Antiquary* it is of comparatively little moment which of the three contending parties make good their claim, provided the tower is carefully preserved. It is worth while, however, for Scotchmen to recollect that Sir Walter Scott, who was always most careful when he wrote gravely of antiquities, was convinced that the towers of both Abernethy and Brechin were constructed after the introduction of Christianity, and under the instruction of Irish monks, as he argued in the *Quarterly Review* for 1829. On the whole, the antiquarian argument is clearly in favour of the minister and heritors. Abernethy round tower is 74 feet high, and, unlike the Irish examples, is built of well-hewn stone.



At Clee Church, Lincolnshire, there is a celebrated inscription, recording its consecration, by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1192. It reads thus:—

HEC ESIA DEDICATA EST IN HONORE SC
TNITATIS ET BE MARIE VII⁰ ID MARTII A
DNO HUGONE LINCOLNIESI EPO ANNO AB
INCARNATIONE DNI MCXII TEPORE RICARDI
REGIS.

In the singularly complete and beautiful church of St. Paul's, Morton, near Gainsborough, which was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on October 3, 1891, just 700 hundred years after the church of Clee, there is a side-chapel dedicated to St. Hugh of Lincoln. The architect, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., has most happily paraphrased

this inscription in the following lettering, which is cut on a small dark marble slab let into the wall of the chapel:—

HOC ALTARE DEDICATUM EST IN HONORE
SANCTI HUGONIS V^O NON. OCT. A DNO
EDUARDO SUCCESSORE EJUS LINCOLNIENSI
EPO ANNO AB INCARNACIONE DNI M VIII^C XCI
TEMPORE VICTORIÆ R.

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A massive gold signet-ring (weighing 11 dwts. 16 grs.) has just been found within the precincts of Beverley Minster, a little below the surface of the ground. It is of the purest gold, and the design, a twisted cable, widens into a flat round signet. The signet is engraved with the representation of a unicorn under a palm tree. On each side of the signet, on the hoop of the ring, is engraved a Tau cross. The chançon within the ring is of three words; the first has not yet been decyphered, the two last are "ma vie." This ring is undoubtedly ecclesiastical, and has probably pertained to some dignitary of the minster. It resembles pretty closely, in some particulars, a fine gold signet-ring found in Derbyshire in 1884, and described and illustrated by Mr. Arthur Cox in vol. viii. of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. Experts considered that the Derbyshire example was of the time of Edward III., but from the description of the Beverley ring, which reaches us just as we go to press, we believe it to be of fifteenth-century date.

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The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Southover, Lewes, where in March last several interments were discovered, has been already noticed in the *Antiquary*; but within the last few days a number of additional skeletons have been found while levelling the ground for laying out a lawn. The total already reached is twenty-eight, and the bones of females, as well as those of males, have been unearthed. Buried with the remains were a number of weapons, some personal ornaments, and other objects. Almost all the skeletons lay due east and west, the interments being made upon the chalk with a shallow covering of mould. In some instances the chalk had been slightly scooped out to receive the body; in one case it had been excavated to the depth of a foot, while beneath each skull the chalk was slightly

hollowed. The line of interments (in one case the bodies had been buried three abreast) extended 130 feet, and all the skeletons were found within an area of 130 feet by 30 feet. A small portion of the field only now remains to be excavated. The skeletons are those of men and women of average stature. One was found minus a skull; one skull showed evident traces of a severe cut; in some instances, where the superincumbent soil was deepest, the bones had almost entirely disappeared.

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The weapons are of considerable interest, especially a sword, which has a bone handle, with carved top, and is in a wooden scabbard with bronze mounts. Another sword has fragments of wood adhering—the remains no doubt of a scabbard; a third sword (the longest, 3 feet 1 inch) is plain, but has a tang with iron button at the top. A very fine iron umbo of shield, with central stud or button, showing traces of tin, and with surrounding studs, was found; also the band or strap by which the shield was grasped when in use. The list of weapons includes two spear-heads, one lance-head, two sockets—of other spears or lances—eight or nine knives or daggers of different shapes and sizes, and a socketed arrow-head. There were besides fragments of iron articles found with the warriors, the precise use of which could not be arrived at with certainty. Other articles that came to light were a large bronze ring with small loop attached, part (half) of a bronze clasp beautifully ornamented, four or five circular bronze brooches with characteristic ornament, a fragment of what would seem to have been a shallow basin-like vessel, a small leaden weight with eye, part of a bone gouge, a blue glass bead, a small bottle, presumably Roman, and a portion of the rim of a similar one. As already noticed, the whole results of the excavations have very generously been presented to the Sussex Archaeological Society's Museum at Lewes, by Mr. Aubrey Hillman, and the finds are about to be arranged in a glass case specially made for their reception. Mr. C. T. Phillips, the hon. curator, has the matter in hand.

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It is gratifying to find that "gallant little Wales" is not going to be left behind its neighbours in the matter of protecting the

ancient remains with which the principality is so richly endowed. Two of the largest collections of early crosses and inscribed stones in Glamorganshire, namely those at Llantwit Major, and Margam Abbey, have recently been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. The crosses at Margam were, up to a few months ago, exposed to the weather inside the ruined chapter-house of the abbey. Miss Talbot has now had them all removed and placed within the church by her agent, Mr. Edward Knox, who deserves great credit for his exertions. Some of the Llantwit stones are still in the open air, and although scheduled under the Act, her majesty's inspector of ancient monuments does not appear to have done anything to ensure their protection. This will not be an inducement to other owners to schedule their monuments.

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Mr. S. J. Wills, of the Wheal Ruby Board Schools at Wendon, has discovered an early Christian inscribed stone in Cornwall that has hitherto escaped the notice of archaeologists. It is at Southill, eight miles south of Launceston. A description of the stone, with an illustration, appears in the October number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

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Attention should be directed to the irreparable damage being done to many ancient buildings in Ireland by the Board of Works under the guise of restoration. The early Celtic monastic settlement on Skellig Michael, off the coast of Kerry, is well known to archaeologists as being the most interesting typical example now remaining of its kind. The oratories and beehive cells are of the Transition period, between the pagan and Christian styles of architecture, and therefore earlier than any other Christian buildings perhaps in Europe. It will scarcely be credited that the Board of Works has employed a common mason to carry out his own views of what should be done in the way of restoration, and he is now engaged, without any kind of superintendence, in tinkering up these priceless relics, so that in a few months their value for purposes of scientific archaeological research will be nil. There surely should be some way of bringing Sir Thomas Deane to book for this piece of vandalism.

In an interesting article in the *Athenæum*, describing the recent happily arranged joint meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and the Cambrian Archæological Society, at Killarney, we were glad to see that our contemporary had adopted a word of our coinage. In mentioning the unhappy kind of restoration now in progress on Skellig Michael, it is stated that the particular building is being "Grimthorped." But there is no necessity for a capital G or the inverted commas; the word "to grimthorpe" bids fair to attain as firm a hold as to boycott, and has already attained the honour of a dictionary explanation. However, to all true archæologists the meaning of the word is so obvious that it requires no definition.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

At Erythræ, in Asia Minor, have been unearthed several Greek inscriptions, amongst which is a very important one of imperial times. It contains a small poem belonging to a grotto consecrated to the Nymphæ Naiades. The Sibyl recounts that she is the daughter of a Naiad, and of a certain Theodoros, and that she was born at Erythræ, and she has lived nine hundred years, during which she has traversed the whole earth.

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Then it makes allusion to the coming of some personage who will govern his country well and wisely. This is evidently a Roman emperor, who is designated a second founder of Erythræ, and Monsieur Reinach, to whom this discovery has been communicated, believes that we have here allusion to Lucius Verus, who visited Asia Minor in 164. There was an ancient dispute between Erythræ and Marpossos, each claiming to be the birth-place of the Sibyl. The object of the inscription is to confirm the rights of Erythræ.

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At Torre Pignattara, near Rome, has been discovered a cell scooped out of the *tufo* rock, having its vault plastered with cement and adorned with *stucchi* and mural pictures, and also a *columbarium*, in which were found

about twenty inscriptions. One of these is particularly interesting, as it makes mention of a burial society, *collegium funerarium*, and another bears the name of a pantomime of the time of the Antonines.

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The excavations of the necropolis of Numana, near Ancona, have only revealed the fact that the tombs of the primitive period were all destroyed in order to form a Roman cemetery, of which the tombs have been found.

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Near Montegiorgio, in Piceno, a pre-Roman tomb has been found, in which was a skeleton with a bronze torque, a collar formed of amber and glass beads, and some bronze and iron brooches.

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At Salmona, in the Abruzzi, has been found the tomb of an infant, consisting of a limestone urn, carved in the shape of a wooden box, with lock in relief.

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Signor Castelfranco, and Professor von Duhn, of Heidelberg University, have finished the excavations they began in September on the Great St. Bernard, amongst the ruins of the temple of the Pennine Jove, the campaign appearing to have been successful. Professors Ferrero and Castelfranco were the commissaries of the Italian Government.

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In Southern Italy have been discovered the ruins of a Greek city which cannot yet be identified; details are awaited.

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At Rome, near the so-called dwelling of the Vestals, has been found another pedestal of a statue of a Vestal, with a dedicatory inscription, mutilated in the beginning, so that the name of the priestess is lost, and all that we know is that she deserved the monument for having preserved her chastity *juxta legem divinitus datam*.

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From the bed of the Tiber, near Ponte Rotto, a Roman bronze helmet in perfect preservation has been recovered. The ornamentation in relief is quite intact, and it is attributed to the second century B.C.

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At Ravenna, in the works for building the new *palazzo* of the Cassa di Risparmio, on the site of the former Church of St. George,

an inscribed sarcophagus has been found of great importance, as we read on it for the first time the full name of the city, Augusta Ravenna, while it helps us to interpret properly other local dedications.

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At Terracina, in digging the foundations of the new railway station, have been discovered the remains of a Roman Nymphæum, which had been, in later times, turned into a burial-place. Remains of several marble statues have been picked up; and a piece of leaden piping belonging to the public waterworks, as it bears the name *Respublica Terracinensis*. In the village was found a replica of the Faun of Praxiteles, and a headless statue, with cuirass, larger than life, raised probably to some emperor.

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In the ancient city of Sentinum, near Sassoferrato, in the Umbrian Marches, two broad roads have been discovered with polygonal pavement, like the ancient Roman and Pompeian roads; as also some fragments of Roman inscriptions and statues, as well as some mosaic pavements.

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Near Arcevia, in the Marches, have been discovered the remains of a large prehistoric village, from which important objects of that period are beginning to come to light.

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Dr. Halbherr has just been to Verona to inspect the works for regulating the course of the river Adige, and finds, amongst other things brought to light, fifteen inscriptions of Roman classic times, of which one gives us the name of an ancient Veronese architect hitherto unknown. A stone slab has also been found, bearing cavities as measures for corn or liquid, like the *mensæ ponderaria* of Pompeii, probably belonging to the marketplace of the ancient city.

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Dr. Orsi, director of excavations in Sicily, has now published an account of some important discoveries, not known before, which took place some months ago during the work of constructing the new lighthouse of Capo Stilo, in Calabria, which was visited by him last spring on behalf of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction. Besides remains of an Hellenic wall of large blocks of Syracusan limestone, many archaic objects of terracotta

came to light, amongst which is the torso of a female figurino, with the *calathos* or basket, on her head. This is probably an Aphrodite, like those of Locri. A small *herma*, also with a *calathos* on its head, was found at the same time, and several small *arae*, which were used either for lighting the sacred fire or for bearing the *anathemata*, or offerings, which were placed upon them. These small altars have the faces decorated with archaic figures in relief of animals in combat.

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There were also found fragments of tiles, upon one of which is seen the figure of Taras, riding on a dolphin (as on the ancient coins of the city of Tarentum), and various other pieces of terracotta, which altogether make a remarkable contribution to the history of the ornamentation of the temples of Magna Græcia and of Sicily, by means of architectonic painted terracottas. All these objects seem evidently to belong to a small ancient temple or sanctuary, which must have existed on that point of the coast which corresponds exactly with the promontory called by the ancients Cocynthus.

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This temple was probably dedicated to some saviour god (*Θεὸς σωτήρ*) of the sailors, as Poseidon or Taras, which last is also to be seen figured upon one of the terracottas; or possibly to Apollo Delphinios, Caulon being famous for the worship of the Delphian god. Moreover, we know that a sanctuary existed also on the other promontory of the *Sinus Scylleticus* (modern Squillace), which was dedicated to Hera Lacinia.

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The situation seems to belong to the circuit of the ancient city of Caulonia, in Bruttium, north-east of Locri. Remains of other ruins in the same district were discovered at a still more recent period. These seem to belong to a villa of the Græco-Roman age, which in barbarian times served as a cemetery for the inhabitants of the place, several tombs having been found there, but without funereal deposits.

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On August 15, quietly passed away, at the age of eighty-one, in the Orti Farnesiani, on the Palatine Hill, a laborious archæologist,

whose name was a household word to all English visitors to Rome twenty or thirty years ago. During the political disturbances of 1848-49, Pietro Rosa took refuge in a lonely villa near the Basilica of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Road. At this time that queen of highways, as it was called by the ancients, was hidden beneath a deep mass of earth and stones. Rosa, in his retreat, began to trace the exact line of the ancient road, and to study the remains of the various monuments that lined its course. The learned essay he published on the subject in the Journal of the German Institute had for result that the Papal Government undertook, in 1850, the complete excavation of the road from Cæcilia Metella, to Frattocchie, near the ancient Bovillæ.

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After this success Rosa drew up plans of well-nigh the whole of Latium, beginning with archæological and topographical maps of the Roman Campagna, discovering the site of the temple of Diana at Nemi, of the battle of Allia, etc., when Napoleon III. made him Guardian of the Palaces of the Cæsars, where he commenced his excavations in 1861. Living on the spot, and working for a generous patron, he soon disinterred the palaces of Domitian and of Caligula, a portion of the house of Tiberius, the Porta Mugonia, the temple of Jupiter Stator, a portion of the walls of Roma Quadrata, etc.

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In 1870 the Orti Farnesiani became the property of the Italian Government, and though by profession only a simple architect, Rosa became a senator in the December of that year, and was made superintendent of excavations in the province of Rome, and eventually inspector-general of antiquities for the whole kingdom. His last years of office were embittered, like those of Sir Charles Newton, by the thought of the parsimony of the Government in conducting archæological research. Though the Palatine, however, was neglected, Rosa was able to do good work at Ostia, at the villa of Hadrian, and in Rome, in the Forum, at the Baths of Caracalla, and in the Colosseum.



Forty Years in a Moorland Parish.*

FORTY-FIVE years ago, when the Rev. Canon Atkinson first visited the parish of Danby, in Cleveland, where he has since continuously laboured, and which he has now made so celebrated by his pen, the clergy of the dales and wolds of Yorkshire were almost a different race of men to their successors of to-day. After losing his way on the moors beyond Whitby, he at last found the house of the minister whom he was to succeed. It was a long, low, gray building, with nothing between it and the roadway, and with cowsheds and other outbuildings protruding at one end. A lean-to at the other end was the kitchen, which was also the living room; and there were assembled father and mother, son, and four daughters, who, together with the daytall-man (day-labourer), were just sitting down to dinner. The minister was "an old man, clad in a rusty black coat, with drab breeches and continuations, and with a volume of what was supposed to be white neckcloth about his throat."

In due time the newcomer was asked if he would like to go and see the church. Here is part of the description:—

"My conductor, the minister, entered without removing his hat, walked through the sacred building and up to the holy table with his hat still on. Although I had seen many an uncared-for church and many a shabby altar, I thought I had reached the farthest extreme now. The altar-table was not only rickety and with one leg shorter than the other, and, besides that, mean and worm-eaten, but it was covered with what it would have been a severe and sarcastic libel to call a piece of green baize, for it was in rags, and of any or almost every colour save the original green. And that was not all! It was covered thickly over with stale crumbs. It seemed impossible not to crave

some explanation of this; and the answer to my inquiry was as nearly as possible in the following terms: 'Why, it is the Sunday School teachers. They must get their meal somewhere, and they gets it here.'"

The brother of the parish priest was parish clerk and schoolmaster, and the first time Dr. Atkinson had to take a funeral, he came rather early, "and there inside the church I saw the clerk, sitting in the sunny embrasure of the west window, with his hat on, of course, and comfortably smoking his pipe."

It is only those well acquainted with the stories of the oldest inhabitants of Yorkshire villages, and other remote country-places, who realize that it is but a generation that separates us from the rural parson of the past, and that we have not to go back near as far as the days of Fielding or Smollett to find the coarse and careless village priest and desecrated sanctuary.

An old man now living, who used to be parish clerk of the parish now served by the writer of this notice, on being asked by him as to Rector L——, who died, aged 79, in the "thirties," replied: "Ah, Parson L—— he were a good sort, and could drink his sup with anyone in parish; but I didn't hold with him when his black galloway kicked over the best gravestone in the kirkyard, and he'd do nowt to it but chucked the bits over into his fold-yard!"

The chatty but not garrulous reminiscences of past days at Danby are not only amusing, but full of interest and material for profitable thought.

Folklorists will delight in the wealth of material brought together and pleasantly told in these pages about past and present beliefs in fairies, dwarfs, hobs, witches, and wise men; whilst there is equally prolific gossip (we use the word in its best and kindest signification) as to dale weddings and burials and their accompaniments, holy wells, mell-supper, harvest home, and dog whipper.

The natural history notes are chiefly on ornithology; our only quarrel with them is that they are too brief. They are well worthy of being reckoned—and this is the highest praise—with White's *Selborne*.

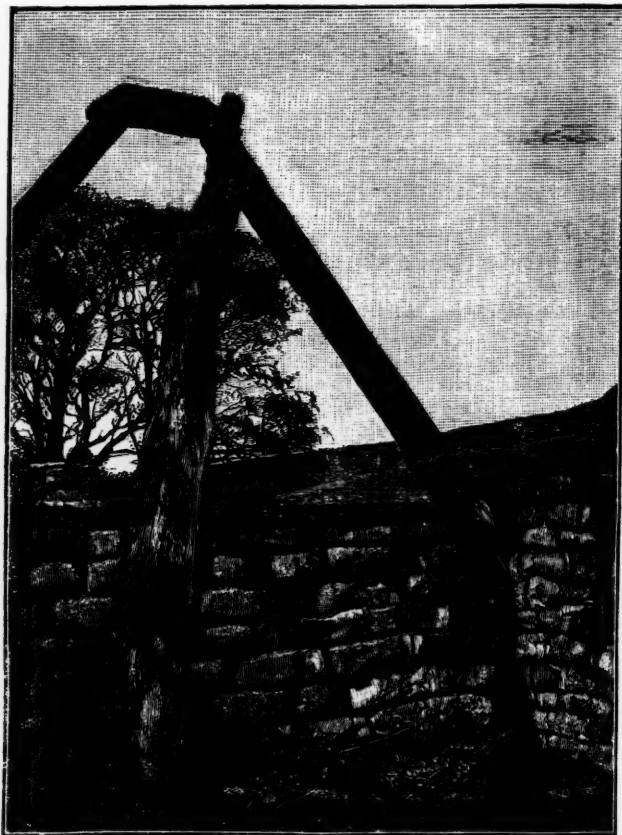
The historical section, dealing with prehistoric, ancient, and more recent times, abounds in the careful and discriminating

* *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish: Reminiscences and Researches in Danby, in Cleveland.* By Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L. Macmillan and Co. Globe 8vo. Pp. xi., 457. Illustrated. Price 8s. 6d. Second edition.

notes and reflections that a residence of nearly half a century among these moors and dales has enabled Dr. Atkinson to accumulate. There is also a rare eloquence in much of the descriptive account of this widespread characteristic parish, as well as much that is valuable and precise in the geological survey.

limited area of his investigations, Dr. Atkinson's observations are all the more precise and noteworthy.

The extravagant metamorphosis of a large number of disused surface mineral pits into "British villages," described in such glowing terms by several learned treatises and guide-



RUINED COTTAGE: DANBY DALE.

As regards antiquities, this is certainly a book that no antiquary should pass by. The writer's experiences in barrow-digging may not have been as great as the late Mr. Bateman's in Derbyshire, or as extensive as Canon Greenwell's in Yorkshire and elsewhere, but from the very fact of the more

books as to induce many an antiquarian pilgrimage to Danby moors, is fearlessly exposed. There is a good deal of nonsense of this kind up and down the country that wants exposing; for instance, some old gravel-pits grown over with undergrowth are still sought out by some enthusiasts near

Crich Hill, Derbyshire, because they were foolishly dubbed British dwellings in the *Archæologia* at the end of last century.

We are glad to notice that due attention is given in these pages to antiquities that are usually left untouched by authors. The old way of building cottages and houses in the north of England, in districts where both wood and stone abounded, was usually after the following fashion. Great "pairs of forks," or massive timbers of the proper slope, were fixed in the ground, or occasionally rested on the surface, as the very beginning of the work of building, and then the walls were built up between them and around them. There is a good description of this kind of building in the introductory chapter, and the second edition contains an illustration of a ruined cottage showing the "pair of forks," which, through Messrs. Macmillan's courtesy, we are able to reproduce. This was a style of building used in Derbyshire in the erection of tithe barns and country cottages as early as the fourteenth century, and very possibly at a still earlier date.

The frontispiece to the book gives a drawing of Castleton Bow Bridge, which was, alas! needlessly destroyed in 1873. It had a graceful semicircular arch, and from the style of the parapet and projecting corbels above the centre of the arch, we think that Dr. Atkinson is right in assigning to it as early a date as 1175-85. Another charming old bridge, happily still standing, of which a good illustration is also given, is Danby Castle Bridge, on which are the arms of John, Lord Neville of Raby, and which was built *circa* 1386. From these illustrations it would appear that each of these ancient bridges had borne a cross springing from the parapet over the centre of the arch, which was the almost invariable pious adjunct of a mediæval bridge.

As might naturally be expected from the author of the well-known *Cleveland Glossary*, issued twenty-three years ago, there are abundant and interesting references to the Cleveland folk-speech, and to local nomenclature. His contention that the Yorkshire dalesman continued to speak what was practically Danish for many generations seems to us to be abundantly maintained, and commends itself to other careful students of

Yorkshire place and field names and of Northern dialects. In the preface to the second edition, Dr. Atkinson defends himself from the comments made by not unfriendly critics, both privately and publicly, as to similar terms and idioms to those instanced as belonging to the Cleveland or Dales vernacular being in use in Lancashire, Cumberland, Shropshire, Lowlands of Scotland, West Yorkshire, and other parts. This is a circumstance, he truly says, which he has not only never lost sight of, but has always prominently put forward; because he regards the Cleveland folk-speech as a survival from the tongue of the great Northumbrian kingdom, and yet at the same time holds that the remoteness and seclusion of most of the Cleveland division has in a singular degree favoured its more general retention than in other districts.

The appendices are full of valuable and scholarly material; the sections "Glances at a Moorland Parish from a pre-Domesday point of view," and "Attempts to clear up the difficulties in the Domesday Entries touching Danby," are specially to be commended.

It is well, as a rule, to have some decided method and plan in compiling a parish history, a contention that the writer of this notice has specially enforced; but there are exceptions to every rule, and the case of Danby in Cleveland, is clearly one of these, for the book owes much of its many charms to the lack of study in arrangement and to the pleasant easy way in which unexpected information is conveyed to the reader. But let no novice imagine that he is to take this work as his model, for it could by no possibility have been written save by one who had spent a lifetime of loving, discriminating observation in the district described.

It is a real pleasure to know of the great and deserved success that has attended this book, and to learn, as this notice is passing through the press, of a third and yet better illustrated edition. Its rapid appreciation by the public is a good sign of a healthy taste, and is a contradiction to the pessimists who are for ever assuring us that nothing sells but a shilling "shocker."

J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

No. VI.—CARLISLE.

By RICHARD S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.,

CHANCELLOR OF CARLISLE, AND HONORARY
CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

PART I.—HISTORICAL.



EFFERSON'S *History of Carlisle*, published in 1838, says :

The Carlisle Literary and Philosophical Institution was established in the month of February, 1835, and has for its object the cultivation of polite literature and scientific research. A spacious apartment above the Fish-Market* is neatly fitted up and occupied by the society for lectures and meetings. It is also used as a museum, in which are deposited numerous specimens of the antiquities and natural productions of the district.

The first and, so far as I can find, the only annual report of this society is now before me. It had only about sixty ordinary members, but it had four patrons, all members of the House of Lords, and sixteen vice-patrons, all men of title, M.P.'s, or great landed proprietors; the president was the high sheriff of the county, a namesake and relative of the present writer; and the officials and committee were almost, without exception, bankers, physicians, or surgeons. In its first year twelve papers were read before it; I can make out nothing more of its history. It existed for some time, during which it formed a library and spent a good deal of money on scientific instruments, and in purchases for its museum. But it expired somehow; its books, with the society's bookplate therein, found their way to the bookstalls, while its collections and the scientific instruments found comfortable shelter in the Athenæum, of which more presently. Meanwhile it may amuse to extract from the catalogue, contained in the

* The fish-market was held in the ground floor of the Main Guard, a massive building situated in the Market Place, and erected in 1645 from the materials obtained by pulling down the west end of the cathedral. The Main Guard was itself pulled down some forty years ago.

first annual report, the archæological items acquired in the first year of the existence of the newly-founded museum, omitting the dates and names of donors, viz. :

1. Twenty medals and 120 silver, brass, and copper Roman and Grecian coins and tokens; a representation of a Roman pavement found in the village of Horkston, near the river Humber and Aneholm [*sic*], in the year 1797.

2. A Roman patera, a lamp from Pompeii, a Roman altar found at Carlisle, and a portion of a monument in memory of the Dacres from Lanercost Priory.

3. Fifty-four Roman coins.

4. Two old swords, and three specimens of rocks.

5. A stone ball, used when cannons were first introduced.

6. A stone battle-axe found near Grinsdale.

7. A Roman sandal.

8. Two stone weapons found near Scotby.

9. A Roman altar.

10. An ancient millstone for the hand, found in the grounds at Knells.

11. Two ancient cuirasses and helmets, belonging to the De Vaux of Brownrigg, in the parish of Caldbeck.

12. Two pieces of a patera, and two handles of amphoræ.

Truly a very job lot! For archæological reasons we record one other item.

An *Herbarium*, containing indigenous and exotic plants, collected by and for the late Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Goodenough, bishop 1808-27).

The collection survived the society which gave it being, and, when the writer was a boy in the forties and the fifties, was housed in a building already mentioned, the Athenæum, which was built by a syndicate of shareholders, on an ambitious scale for the day, as a home for the arts and sciences, with lecture and committee rooms. The scheme, however, failed, and the building somehow or other became the property of one of the shareholders, a banker, to whom the museum paid, or more correctly did not pay, rent. Who was responsible for the rent, or whether there was a committee of management at all, I cannot tell; I fancy there was none, beyond the worthy couple who resided in the Athenæum, kept it clean, and admitted the public on the ringing of a bell. Ultimately, some time in the sixties, for its default in the payment of rent, the collection was seized by the sheriff, and advertised for sale. Public opinion was aroused, and an indignation meeting held,

with the result that the collection was presented to the Corporation of Carlisle, who undertook to find a new home. This they did, in a building which had been a sculptor's gallery and exhibition rooms; to it they carted the collection, chucked it in anyhow—the minerals into the fireplace—locked the door, and left the collection severely alone. For years it slumbered unmolested and forgotten, until in 1874 the demon of unrest inspired the present writer with a desire to see the collection. After some trouble, and some opposition from the officials who had the keys, I and a friend, Mr. W. Nanson, F.S.A., obtained admission. We found the place in a squalid condition, coated thick with dust and grime. We resolved that something should be done to resuscitate the institution, and we approached the mayor, a man in advance of his time, who at once, with the best intentions and the worst results, proceeded to smother our modest scheme by overlaying it with a big one for a free library. Of the stormy public meeting that was held, of how it insulted the bishop and hooted the mayor, of how everything collapsed, and of how the museum seemed in worse straits than before, need not here be told. However, when things seemed at their worst, there came to me sundry working-men—genuine working-men—men of pluck and spirit, who proposed, if I would join them, to form a committee, and run the museum on our own account. I readily agreed, got a friend or two to co-operate, and a committee, mainly of working-men, was formed. Overtures were made to the corporation; its members were conciliated; they were bound to pay the rent, and they now agreed to find light and fire, and to entrust us with the management. A start was at once made; evening after evening the committee stripped off their coats, cleaned, painted, and whitewashed the building, and cleaned and labelled the contents. In 1876 the museum was re-opened to the public, and has ever since been kept open for a great part of the year, solely by the exertion of the committee of working-men. But we have never had any money; we have no curator—cannot afford to pay one; I am honorary curator over all, with voluntary sub-curators under me. The twopennies

taken at the door just enable us to keep the place open for eight months in the year, paying an old man to attend to keep order; we close in the winter. We have no money to buy with; it is mortifying to the honorary curator to miss objects that should be secured, and he cannot always be asking for subscriptions to buy this local altar, or that local celt, or some rare local bird. Luckily, many of the objects missed have gone to Morton, to a collection that will be ours shortly. We have had lucky windfalls; we have had great collections, presently to be mentioned, given us; we once got £30 by a concert, and a generous friend once spent £200 or more over rebuilding our somewhat antediluvian cases. But our existence has been from hand to mouth, precarious, not always able to pay a weekly charwoman. But a bright future is now before us; the citizens of Carlisle have adopted the Free Library and Museum Acts, and in Tullie House, the much-enduring collection will find a permanent home, and a secured, if small, income. The working-men who, from 1874 to 1891, have carried the museum on their backs may well claim that they have done much towards educating their fellow-citizens to the level of the Free Library and Museum Acts, and among the chief supporters in 1891 of the adoption of those Acts are some of the chief opponents of 1874.

During the existence of the collection it has had eras of prosperity, during which it accumulated extensively, varied by eras of dulness, during which it acquired little or nothing. Thus, during the first few years of its existence, objects came in rapidly, both by gift and purchase, such as a gigantic Indian idol, a huge model of a man-of-war, several cases of Brazilian butterflies, numbers of stuffed birds (mainly local specimens), some stuffed crocodiles, a dog or two with six legs, and many curiosities of travel, moose deer heads, and a birch-bark canoe. Then came a dull season, but in 1859 the Archæological Institute visited Carlisle, and formed a temporary museum in the Fraternity. This revived an interest in the Carlisle Museum, which received many relics of the Roman occupation of Carlisle, discovered in the excavations for sewerage works then in progress. The reopening in 1876 again

stimulated private liberality, which took the form of geological collections of great value, with some objects, prehistoric and Roman, of archæological interest. The Tullie House scheme has again brought a fresh flow of benefactions, foremost being a valuable collection of several hundred stuffed birds from Mr. Harris, of Cockermouth. In 1876 Mr. Robert Ferguson, F.S.A., of Morton, promised the writer to transfer to the Carlisle Museum his valuable collection of Cumberland and Westmorland antiquities, so soon as the writer could give his assurance that the Carlisle Museum was on a permanent footing. That assurance I never felt I could give until the recent Tullie House scheme enabled me to do so, but now Mr. Ferguson's collection will be moved into the museum's new quarters in that building.

Spite of all the vicissitudes it has passed through, the collection has lost little; most of the items enumerated in the catalogue given in the report of 1836 can still be identified or accounted for, down to a "young adder preserved in spirits," presented in October, 1835. Since the revival of the museum in 1876, some rotten natural history specimens have been advisedly cremated. The "fifty-four Roman coins," all of copper, have been returned, from a sense of archæological propriety, to the place whence they came, Castlesteads, a well-known station on the Great Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, and have rejoined the altars, sculptured and inscribed stones, gems, silver coins, etc., found, and carefully preserved there. Bishop Goodenough's *Herbarium* has gone to the museum at Kew Gardens. This was a vast collection made in the last century by the bishop long ere he attained that dignity; it contained nothing of local interest, and was probably only given to the Carlisle Museum by his family because it was cumbersome to house and expensive to carry elsewhere. To us, in 1876, it was a veritable white elephant; we had neither the knowledge, the time, nor the money to put it into order. We consulted Sir Joseph Hooker, who advised that in a provincial museum it was little or no use, but that at Kew it would be an archæological standard of the botanical knowledge of the eighteenth century. Accordingly it was sent to Kew, and Sir Joseph Hooker

made up from it and sent to Carlisle two volumes of representative specimens.

PART II.—DESCRIPTIVE.

The Carlisle Museum is situated in Finkle Street, a very narrow thoroughfare, shortly to be widened, which leads from the foot of the entrance to the castle to the foot of Eden Bridges. The site is almost universally condemned as a site for a museum; from that opinion the present writer dissents *in toto*, for the following reasons: Every stranger that comes to Carlisle finds his way first to the cathedral and then to the castle; once there, he can hardly help seeing and finding his way to the museum; the experience of fifteen years shows that the cheap-trippers readily find their way there. The building is old, and barely drop dry; but it is well lighted for a museum, having been built as a sculptor's studio and gallery, and its floor will bear any weight. The premises occupied by the museum are on the first floor, while the lower floor is occupied by warehouses, workshops, and a cottage, a most improper arrangement, owing to the risk of fire. At times dangerous trades have been carried on in these lower premises, but a little persuasion availed for their removal. The entrance is by a flight of stone steps leading into a gallery about 60 feet long, running north and south, and lighted from the roof. At its north end a broad passage, a few feet long, leads into a gallery running east and west, over 100 feet long, and having a room at its east end. This gallery is well lighted by a series of windows in its south side. A very small committee-room completes the establishment.

The first gallery is devoted to ornithology and natural history generally. The centre of the room is occupied by table cases containing butterflies, beetles, and the like, over which we need not linger. Tall, old, and badly-closing cases, filled with birds, line the western wall; and other smaller cases, mere boxes with glass fronts, are fitted up and down the room into spare places. Most of the birds are ragged and dirty, and may well claim to be of archæological interest, having shared all the vicissitudes of the collection for more than half a century. There are, however, many modern specimens in

fine plumage, including a magnificent golden eagle, and a case of young birds in down. The museum possesses in the Harris Collection, recently presented as mentioned before, several hundred specimens in fine condition, for which room cannot be found in the building; these are at present housed elsewhere. It is intended to amalgamate both collections, discard the duffers, and fill up any gaps that may exist. On the eastern wall two tall cases of better make contain a collection of Indian pottery and fabrics and of travellers' curios, among which last figure a bust of Ruskin and a few equally incongruous things. Two other tall cases of similar make on the same wall, and two on the north wall, contain the bulk of the smaller archæological objects belonging to the collection. On the top shelf of one case is the wreck of a huge lantern, once gorgeously painted and gilt; this was carried before the mayor when his worship was late o' nights. The "cuirasses and helmets of the De Vaux" keep it company, and are no less than the backs and breasts and pots of the parish contingent to the militia. The lower shelves of the two cases on the eastern walls are filled with mill-stones of Andernach stone and hand querns, all found in Cumberland, though the precise locality is not always known. Of such objects the museum has great store stuck here and there. Other shelves hold pottery found in Carlisle — necks and handles of amphoræ, fragments of mortaria, Roman tiles, bits of Samian, Salopian, and Durobrivian ware, all with potters' marks, or else figures or other ornamentation. Some Roman sandals from Carlisle Gaol are with the pottery. There are also several stone and iron cannon balls; many among them had probably more to do with mustard than with saltpetre, being probably used in farmhouses in mustard mills. The unique Elizabethan racing bells, and three iron maces, the property of the Corporation of Carlisle, should be in this case, but are now on exhibition at Kendal. Here are also contemporary plumbago moulds for forging groats of Henry VII., and a painted casket of the fourteenth century, belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle. There are also one or two bronze implements, and one or two much-broken casts of the Great Seal, found loose in the corporation

chest; here are also the Elizabethan standard measures of capacity, the pint and the quart. One of the two tall cases on the north wall contains a large number of prehistoric implements, flint flakes from Toome Bridge, from Larne, and from many places in Ireland; river-drift implements from St. Acheul, near Amiens; stone implements from Pressigny, from Madras, and elsewhere; also arrow-heads of flint, including three by Flint Jack. All these came to the museum with the Harkness Collection, as will presently be told; they are arranged in small cases with glass tops, and placed inside the wall case, and so are not well seen. The same case includes some hundred stone implements, but about fifty of these are Irish, purchased at a local sale for £3, and half a dozen are Danish; the rest are local. In the next case on the lower shelves are some British urns, mainly found in building the lunatic asylum near Carlisle; others came from Aughertree Fell, in Cumberland, and Leacet Hill, in Westmorland. With these are a few local stone implements. On the upper shelves are several relics of the Roman occupation of Carlisle; the coins and the smaller articles, found during the sewerage works in Carlisle, were arranged and labelled by the late Mr. Roach Smith, and are in small trays. Up and down the first gallery are some prints of old buildings in Carlisle, and a rubbing of Bishop Bell's brass in the cathedral; also the usual mummy case, a poor one. The hideous corpse belonging thereto, that of a young woman, is buried in a box of sawdust, and should be cremated. Over the fireplace is a genuine Highland targe and sporran of leather, and three so-called claymores; also a huge pair of red deer horns from the mouth of the Eden. Slung up to the tops of the wall-cases are several stuffed saurians, whether crocodiles or alligators I know not, nor whence they came, nor why in such numbers. One or two of the more decayed were some time ago chucked into the Eden at midnight, and sent to astonish the fishermen of the Solway. Two valuable cases, illustrative of local trades, find an incongruous home in this gallery.

The passage between the two galleries is devoted to sculptured stones, mainly large Roman sculptured and inscribed stones. The collection contains about twenty-two, many

of which are figured in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*; others have been engraved by Mr. Roach Smith. They include the Roman bag-piper, immortalized by old Hutton in his "Tour along the Wall"; the Vacia monument found in Lowther Street, Carlisle; and the great Mithraic slab with the lady and fan found at Murrell Hill, Carlisle. So soon as we move into new quarters, four or five Roman altars now at Lazonby Hall will be added to the collection. Here is also "The Muckle Toun Bell o' Carlisle," on which is the legend

✠ RADULPHUS : COMES : DE WEST-MORLAND : EFECIT : ME : FIERI.

This was Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland, who died 1425. His bell was on duty until about five years ago, when it was cracked by a fire in the town hall turret.

At the corner, turning into the second gallery, is the most popular exhibit in the museum—a life-size cast of Pongo. Every child who sees this beast insists on patting his rotund stomach, and probably on kissing his benign countenance, whereby he is grotesquely dirty. In our new quarters he will be repainted, lodged in a glass case, and, by way of striking terror among the infantry, be labelled "Anthropomorphoid Ape."

The second gallery is presided over by a life-sized Indian idol, who sits on a lofty throne at the west end of the gallery. He was brought to England over fifty years ago, and has spent that time in the museum. Let us hope that his feelings are akin to those of the idol in the *Nautch Girl*:

"As I sit on a shelf,
All alone by myself,
What idol so happy as I?"

He is labelled "Indian Lawgiver from Delhi," for the correctness of which I do not vouch. His throne is gay with gilding and bits of coloured glass, which group into demoniacal heads. Near him is the most hopeless part of the museum—bottled snakes from India in great numbers, cases of unnamed minerals and shells, a case or two of trade products, not local, and perilously akin to advertisements. Close by are some plaster casts of early crosses in Cumberland, showing interlaced work. Moving eastwards, we find the corporation chest, a huge

structure of oak, secured by seven locks and hasps, and bound by iron; its lid tasks two strong men to raise. The greater part of this gallery is entirely devoted to geological collections of great value, the Harkness Collection of graptolites from the Solway Basin occupying over thirty table-cases besides a large wall-case; while the Clifton Ward collection of lake minerals takes up considerable wall space. Room is still found for table-cases of eggs, land-shells, and a collection of corals, and some archæological exhibits, including a case containing a cast of the stone with Greek inscription found at Brough-on-Stainmore, and another with casts of the prehistoric implements found in Ehen-side Tarn, Cumberland; the originals are in the British Museum; there are also a few flints from Denmark, from Ireland, and from Cissbury; a huge Roman coffin is under the tables. Some large palmated antlers of elk are from Ireland, part of the Harkness Collection.

The room at the east end of this gallery has been (profanely enough!) dubbed the Ethnological Room, and contains a very miscellaneous collection of odds and ends, a birch-bark canoe, a Mexican saddle, a chair made of bits of wood an inch long, some Indian carvings from Bombay, about which nothing is known, old Orange Lodge flags, etc. The city stocks, pillory, a spinning and a reeling wheel, have archæological interest.

I cannot as curator say that I am proud of the arrangement of the collection. But we have more stuff than we have room for; our wall-cases are practically fixtures, far from dust-tight, and so cumbrous that I cannot open them without assistance. Most of them date from shortly after the foundation of the museum, though some half-dozen were rebuilt about 1876, and some forty table-cases were then got new; by an unfortunate error their tops fasten on with eight screws, and a carpenter is required to open them. Other cases we have, given at various times with various small collections, of all sorts, sizes, and shapes, and we can only fit them where they will go. Again, the collection is far from so free from dust as it should be; a man should be constantly employed in dusting a collection kept in so

smoky a town as Carlisle, and he should be more or less an expert, as otherwise he will mis-sort the exhibits and their labels. We have never been able to afford more than an annual clean, and even then, owing to want of an expert, we have not dared to meddle with the Harkness graptolites, whose cases are better dust-proof than most, nor with the Clifton Ward minerals. Some objects are dis-severed from their labels, but most have press marks, and we have good manuscript catalogues. When we move to Tullie House, we hope to leave all the worthless cases behind us, and to get new ones; we shall have expert assistance where necessary, and a proper cleaning staff. We shall also have what we have never had before, some place as a working room.

My readers may think I have bored them too much with our history and our difficulties, but I have done so of set purpose. The fault-finders rarely know the difficulties local museums have to contend with, or allow for them.



Researches in Crete.

By DR. F. HALBHERR.

I.—ITANOS.

AMONGST the countries of the ancient Greek world to which during late years the attention of archaeologists and of epigraphists has been particularly directed, Crete is one which has most rewarded their labours, and at the same time given the greatest hopes for the future. From the ruins of her chief towns, and from remote mountain caves, where amidst the rugged severity of wild forests and bleak tablelands some of her most celebrated sanctuaries and necropolises have come to light (the latter, however, in smaller number, as they are scattered over a larger area), and important discoveries of various kinds have been made, which have furnished us with valuable contributions for the history of primitive civilization, as also of the island itself, while they have at the same time

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confirmed in a most remarkable way the old classical tradition on the excellence and antiquity of its advancement in the arts. Since two Englishmen, Pashley and Spratt, one in the first half of the present century, the other in the latter half, gave in two remarkable works, which mutually complete each other, a general description of the country, thus furnishing authoritative guidance for the archaeological traveller in the future, several governments of Europe, beginning with France, have vied with one another in sending thither missions in order to explore the island and excavate for antiquities. For clearing out and bringing to light the inscribed wall of Aptera, for the discovery of the first two fragments of the great archaic inscription of Gortyna, and of many other archaic and non-archaic inscriptions of several Cretan cities, as well as for the publication of the first information of the discovery made a few years ago of the vast archaic building of Cnossos, we are indebted to several learned Frenchmen, amongst whom figure the names of the late M. Thénon, Professor Haussoullies, and others.

The German School of Athens may be said to have examined the western and central part of the island, when in the autumn of 1884 Professor Fabricius, of the University of Freiburg, in Breisgau, came thither on their behalf. During his travels and residence on the island he took particular notice of the lie of the country, with a view of drawing up a larger plan of the walls and fortifications of the ancient cities of the provinces just named; he further examined and published the first discoveries which took place in that year connected with the cave of Zeus Idæus; took part in the discovery of the great inscription of Gortyna, of which he rescued from oblivion eight columns; while he inspected, moreover, the building of Cnossos, and examined the principal terracottas discovered there, which he afterwards explained and illustrated.

But the most lengthened, extensive and fruitful of the researches made in Crete are those which were conducted during a space of about four years, from the summer of 1884 down to the end of 1887, by the Italian Government, on the motion and with the aid of Professor Comparetti, minister of

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public instruction. These researches extended from the province of Rettimo and the cities situated round about the frowning heights of Mount Ida, as far as the furthestmost eastern part of the island, exploring as it were foot by foot the soil of about two-thirds of Crete, and carrying out the first real systematic excavations. These were carried out especially in the city of Gortyna, where the longest and most ancient of the archaic Greek inscriptions came to light, and together with them the remains of some remarkable buildings, as the ruins of a theatre, and of a very early temple of Pythian Apollo.

The Greek population of Crete did not regard with indifference these researches and unexpected discoveries, but with a characteristic intelligence and patriotism, which does them the greatest honour, soon began to take an active part in the work by establishing collections and inaugurating researches on their own account. For some years past there has existed in the city of Candia a *sylogos*, founded for the express purpose of diffusing knowledge and culture by means of schools and scientific and literary conferences, and thus tending to the elevation and improvement of the Christian population. In 1884 this learned society turned its attention to antiquities, to the examination of which during the following years, under the enlightened zeal and direction of Dr. Joseph Chatzidakis, who was then its president, it dedicated almost all its energies. Thus was brought about the foundation of the first Cretan museum at Candia, while at the expense of this society excavations were undertaken at the Grotto of Psychro, on the mountains of Lassithi; at the Grotto of Eileithyia, near Cnossos; and most important of all, at the grotto of Zeus, on Mount Ida. All these different works and their scientific results were made public and richly illustrated, through the agency of the Italian mission, in the publications of the Royal Academy of the Roman Lincei, and they may be said to have thus rendered the greatest service to the science of archæology. During the last three years the disturbed political condition of the island has almost completely interrupted the work of regular scientific researches on the part both of the inhabitants and of foreigners. Never-

theless, two new *sylogoi*, or literary clubs, have been established with the especial object of securing the collection of all discoverable historical records of the country, one by the Christians of Rettimo, the other by those of Hierapetros, the ancient Hierapytna; while, on the other hand, two fresh epigraphical expeditions were undertaken immediately after the conclusion of the last Italian mission, one by the French *savant*, Monsieur Doublet, and the other by the German philologist, Dr. J. Bannack, who was one of the first to treat of the inscription of Gortyna. Still more recent news reports that fresh researches have now been begun on behalf of the French School at Athens.

Of the abundant materials brought to our knowledge by these different expeditions and by all the excavations hitherto executed, and particularly those made under the ægis of Italy, only the epigraphical portion may be said to have hitherto been completely, or well-nigh completely, made public. The discoveries in the realm of art, especially in the less remote periods, as well as the topographical conclusions arrived at, are for the most part still held back; and this portion, with which the public is as yet unacquainted, has been considerably increased of late by the addition of the materials brought to light on different occasions, whether casually or during the unauthorized excavations made in various places by the country folk for purposes of gain. The object of this series of articles is to give information concerning the portion that still remains inedited, illustrating the same by means of figures drawn in outline, also to give a complete and connected view of all the recent discoveries in Crete, making at the same time a review of the actual state of archæology in the island. Account will also be taken of the remains of monuments of a period more nearly approaching our own, in as far as they present special interest for topography, history or art. In this sketch I shall begin, as I have done in publishing elsewhere the epigraphical discoveries, with the eastern extremity of the island, starting from Itanos and proceeding towards the west.

The site of the city of Itanos had hitherto remained unknown. Admiral Spratt, led by

the resemblance of the name of the ancient city with that of the modern village of Sitanos, sought for it amongst the ruins of the cyclopean city belonging to the aboriginal people or Eæocretans, which are to be seen on the beach of Kato-Zakro, not far from that village. Others, on the contrary, have thought that they should be placed on the road of Grandes Bay, where there are the remains of another city, now called Pale Kastron of Sitia. Only in 1884 a large number of epigraphical monuments collected and copied by me, partly *in situ*, partly in the monastery of Toplu, whither they had been recently carried, have enabled the site of the ancient city of Itanos to be definitively identified with the ruins of Erimopolis, on



the eastern shore, at the base of that long rugged and deeply-furrowed tongue of land which forms the Capo Sidero. Admiral Spratt, who began collecting himself on that spot many of the inscriptions afterwards deposited by him in the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge, was not lucky enough to find a single one bearing the name of the ancient city; whereas at the present day, without reckoning the great inscriptions of Toplu-Monastiri, we possess five, viz., an oath made by the Itanii, probably in the beginning of the fourth century B.C., very similar to the inscription already known, found some years ago at Dreros; a decree of *proxenia* of the Itanii in favour of Patroclos, son of Patron, general of Ptolemeo Philadelphus; a large base containing two inscriptions placed by

the city of Itanos, one in honour of the Emperor Septimius Severus, the other in honour of Caracalla, his successor; and, lastly, a metrical sepulchral inscription of thirty verses belonging to the tomb of a certain Exakon of Itanos, who died in his native city at the age of twenty-two years.

The identification of the site of Itanos being thus obtained enables us to establish also the site of the long-contested Capo Sammonium, or Salmone, the first point of land seen by the Apostle St. Paul in the dangerous voyage made by him along the eastern and southern coasts of the island, when he went from Lystria in an Alexandrine ship (*andava*) to Italy (Acts xvii. 7).

The two most explicit passages of ancient authors relative to geographical questions are those of Ptolemy, who, coming to this portion of his description of the coast of Crete from south to north, moves first the city of Itanos and then the *Sammonion Akron*; and them of the author of the *Atadiasmus*, who describes the Sammonion as a long promontory facing the north. These two specific determinations, to say nothing of others which we possess, are exactly verified in the modern Capo Sidero, whence it is placed out of doubt that we must consider this as the promontory called Salmone in the Acts, and not the more southern Capo Plaka, as was held by many up to the present time. The topographical map of this part of Crete must be therefore modified in accordance with the annexed figure, in which the locality marked K. Z. (Katro-Zakro) is the spot assigned to Itanos by Spratt.

(To be continued.)



Worley Abbey.

BY REV. J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A.



HE traveller journeying over the range of hills known as the North Downs, which lie between Rochester and Maidstone, cannot fail to be struck with the sudden change in the general aspect of the country. Passing down the slope of Blue-bell Hill, and entering the

parish of Boxley, he leaves behind him on his right the rude, prehistoric pile of massive blocks commonly called Kit's Cotty House, and the strange group of unhewn stones which crop up, orderless and numberless, in the neighbouring field, and on his left the barren chalk hillside, when his eye is arrested by the abrupt transition from the scant herbage, and low brushwood, and stunted yews, to the rich pasture-land, with its array of goodly elms, spread out before him. He sees farm-buildings, and a mill with its shapely lake, telling of active and well-requited husbandry. He traces out broken lines of wall, which erst enclosed a range of monastic buildings; he sees amid modern brickwork the stone piers of the old abbey gateway, and a still substantial granary, and his mind pictures to itself the day when all that spoliation and time have now left in ruin constituted the heart of a busy Cistercian monastic system, with its daily round of prayer, and labour, and alms-deeds.

It is of this old abbey we would give some account. But before passing within its precincts, we must pause to say a few words regarding the little wayside Chapel of St. Andrew,* still standing outside the walls, and long since converted into a cottage. It once had its own chaplain, and was no doubt designed for the use of the devout pilgrims as, on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, they threaded their way along the narrow lane that runs hard by, and is to this day known as the Pilgrims' Road. In the process of adaptation for domestic use, partitions and staircases have done much to block up and conceal many details of interest within, yet externally enough remains to convey a very fair conception of its original character. Its western doorway is in good preservation, and, better still, the two side-doors on the north and south. In the western gable over the door, the space now hideously filled in with modern brick

suggests the former presence of the square-headed, three-light window of the fourteenth century, now built in blank into the south wall; while at the east end are signs no less distinct of a large pointed window, the space, too, filled in with brick. There is also the little priest's door near the east end of the south wall, and the framework, now filled in, of two squints, or hagioscopes, for the use of casual passers-by at the elevation of the Host.

On passing within the gateway-arch, at first glance all that was old seems to have disappeared; all seems modern. Yet if the reader will accompany us, we may find in the history, if not in ruins, much to interest the Antiquary. The abbey belonged to the Cistercian branch of the Benedictines. It was originally founded by William d'Ypres, a natural son of Philip, Viscount of Ypres, who had accompanied his kinsman, Stephen of Blois, on his usurpation of the English throne, and had been raised by him to what must have been regarded by the Anglo-Saxon nobles as the highest rank, the Earldom of Kent. Of this William d'Ypres it is said that, being anxious to relieve a conscience burdened with the remembrance of great barbarities perpetrated on the helpless inmates of the Nunnery of Wherwell, near Southampton, and of other cruelties of which he had been guilty in the cause of his usurping kinsman Stephen, he desired to make some atonement for his past sins, and in that spirit resolved to found an abbey in which prayers might be offered daily for his soul. Selecting Boxley as the site, he brought over, in 1146, from Clairvaux, in Burgundy, a body of Cistercian monks.*

Thus one of the earliest Benedictine monasteries in England was that of Christ Church, Canterbury, and of the Cistercians that at Boxley. While virtually independent of each other in their internal administration, they had, as will be seen, many connecting links of fraternal intercourse, each the while

* A legendary connection between this saint and the neighbouring Pilgrims' Road may perhaps be traced in the story which Hone (*Every Day Book*, i. 1539) gives from the "Golden Legend," of a bishop who was a devout worshipper of St. Andrew being assailed by the devil in the shape of a very beautiful woman, and being rescued by the sudden appearance of his patron saint in the form of a pilgrim.

* Ipsius (Regis Stephani) assensu fundatum est cœnobium de Boxeleia per Willelmum d'Ipres, et Cantuariensi Ecclesie concessit et confirmavit Berkeseres et feodum Gaufridi de Ros. Gervase (*Rolls ed.*), ii., p. 77. When Henry II. succeeded to his rightful inheritance he banished William d'Ypres, who himself assumed a monastic life at the abbey of Laons in Flanders, and died there about 1163.

adhering to its own rules and work. The Benedictines at Canterbury,* cultivating learning, soon produced from among their monks two of England's most valued chroniclers, Eadmer and Gervase; the Cistercians at Boxley rather applied themselves to the tillage of the soil, and with no little success, as the appearance of the neighbouring lands to this day testifies.†

Of other acquisitions of land made during the fourteenth century, the following may be gleaned from the Patent Rolls.‡ In 1308 several parcels of land were obtained in Boxley itself, and the abbey extended its possessions by the acquisition of some valuable land in the parish of St. Werburgh, Hoo.

Five years after, a grant of land made by the Cistercian abbey of Dunys, in Flanders, carried them into the Isle of Sheppey, where they not only received considerable acreage in the parish of Eastchurch, but also the advowson of the church "to hold to their own proper use."§ They subsequently added largely to their property here by purchase. A century later (in 1430)|| an additional grant of land was made here by a member of the distinguished family of Cheyne (or Cheney), who then represented the old knightly house of Shurland; and to this grant of land was attached the condition "that the Abbot and Convent shall transfer the Church of Estchurch, which they hold to their own use, and which is nearly in ruins, on account of the poorness of the ground on which it is built, with the consent of Henry (Chichele), Archbishop of Canter-

* It should be borne in mind that where in these pages mention is made of the Canterbury Monastery, the Benedictine priory of Christ Church connected with the cathedral is meant, and not, unless specially named, the more famed St. Augustine's Abbey, which was also Benedictine.

† It may not be generally known that at the present day there exists in the Charnwood Forest, near Lutterworth, a Cistercian monastery (almost on the site of the Garendon Abbey, which was dissolved by Henry VIII.) which, true to its character, has turned a naked and sterile soil into a scene of cultivation and fertility.

‡ P. R., 2 E. II., p. 2, m. 12.

§ Archbishop Reynold's Register (Lambeth), f. 112, and also P. R., 7 E. II., p. 2, m. 18. The only record in the Lambeth Registers of the abbey exercising this right of presentation to Eastchurch occurs in that of Archbishop Reynold's (f. 250 b), when in 1323 they presented Galfidus (Geoffrey) de ffreusth-hope "ad Vicariam ecclesie de Estchirche in Scapeya."

|| P. R., 9 H. VI., p. 2, m. 4.

bury, to the ground, now granted to them, on which they shall construct anew the Parish Church of the said Parish."*

To the Manor of Boxley itself, originally granted in Franc-almoigne† by Richard I., they added at different times those of Horpole (now Harple) and Weaving, with Tattelmel, Burchelande,‡ etc. Thus with increasing rental, and an accession of offerings, the funds of the abbey admitted of their founding a subordinate daughter Priory at Robertsbridge in Sussex; with which, as will be seen, a very close connection was maintained to the last.

The Abbot of Boxley would seem to have soon attained to a recognised position in the monastic polity of the county, even to the obtaining more than once a seat in Parliament, and to being called on to take part in different ecclesiastical controversies. For instance, so early as the year 1152, within six years of the foundation of the abbey, he appears to have had the honour of being included in a very solemn "function" connected with the installation of an abbot of St. Augustine's.

It chanced, too, that in 1170 the Boxley abbot being at Canterbury, it devolved on him to consign to its first resting-place in the cathedral crypt the body of the murdered Becket. Again, ten years after, in 1180, he was selected, in conjunction with his brother abbot of Faversham, to arbitrate in a dispute between Sir Nathanael de Leveland and the monks of St. Bertin at St. Omers. But perhaps the highest honour recorded as having been conferred on the holder of this office was that he was deputed, jointly with the Prior of Robertsbridge, to go to Germany in order to discover the place of King Richard's imprisonment.

Of the buildings themselves what can be said? So little remains that it is impossible to form more than a conjectural opinion as to the position of the several parts. There would doubtless have been a refectory, with its kitchen, buttery, and cellar; a dormitory

* P. R., 9 H. VI., p. 2, m. 4.

† Hume explains this term thus: "It was a usual expedient for men who held of the king or great barons by military tenure, to transfer their land to the Church and receive it back by 'franc-almoigne,' by which they were not bound to perform any service."

‡ P. R., 9 H. V., p. 1, m. 5.

for the monks themselves; another for the guests or converts, these forming two sides of a square, along which would run the cloisters, giving to the enclosed yard the name of the "cloister garth," or garden; while on the side opposite to the Refectory, and connected with it by the Abbot's apartments, the entrance-door, and the Chapter-house, would rise up the Chapel, the pride of the whole range, conspicuous for its lofty roof, towering above its neighbour gables, with its richly-decorated window, filled with "storied panes," telling of some mysterious incident in the legendary life of the Virgin Mary, to whom, like all Cistercian chapels, this was dedicated.

Of the interior of this Chapel nothing is on record beyond what may be incidentally gleaned from bequests in Wills of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It is clear that men of mark or of wealth did covet for their bodies, after life's fitful fever had run its course, a resting-place within its walls or precincts. In 1385 (Sir) Robert de Bourne (or Burne), a member of a goodly family, himself the Rector of Frekenham in Suffolk, who seems to have made Boxley his home, expressly desired to be buried within the Abbey Chapel, and specified the very spot he chose—in the north side, between the altars of the Apostle and the Martyr; while in front of his own tomb he wished that a third altar should be erected in honour of the three virgins, SS. Katherine, Margaret, and Agatha, and the three confessors, SS. Michael, Martin, and Dunstan.* In 1489 one John Kember, who described himself as living within the Abbey-gate, and probably was a lay-brother of the monastery, selected his burial-place within the Chapel, before the image of the Virgin.† While in 1512 Sir Thomas Bouchier, Knight, a nephew of the Cardinal Archbishop, desired to be buried in the "cemetery of the Abbey," and left a sum of money to "edify and make a Chapell and an aultar, and to found a Chapleyan to pray for his soul and the souls of his uncle" and other relatives.‡

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The late Mr. Surtees, who resided for some years in the abbey, has thus recorded his opinions on the subject of the ruins in a paper read by him at the meeting of the Kent Archæological Society in 1882: "The site of Boxley Abbey, though occupied by so many buildings more or less modern, is remarkable from the fact that these appear to be set out on the old lines. They are all at right angles to one another, and face east and west; and their place, if laid down on paper, would show very much of the form usually noticed in a Cistercian house of moderate size. Thus the dwelling-house occupies apparently part of the site of the abbot's house. The usual cloister court is represented by a green lawn. The place where the chapter-house and slype and day-room is found is here a raised bank, while the high terrace of masonry leading from the latter appears to occupy the site of the church. An ancient semicircular arch to the east of the present house, and a long portion of the original walling, would appear to be a part of the kitchen and refectory. . . . The barn, already referred to, is a 'fine and noble specimen,' as Mr. Loftus Brock terms it, of a monastic storehouse, still, as an archæological relic, in good preservation."*

Once, at least, was the abbey honoured by the presence of Royalty, an event which demands special notice, both because a writer

* A paper read before the Kent Archæological Society, August 2, 1882. See Arch. Cant., vol. xv., xli.

on Kentish history has called it in question,* and also because it explains an important change in the civic government of London. When, in 1321, Edward II. was marching on Leeds Castle to inflict condign punishment on the seneschal (a Colepeper) for refusing to admit Queen Isabel into her own Castle for a night's lodging, on her pilgrimage to Canterbury, he halted here, and from hence issued a most important Charter to the City of London. The charter granted by King John had allowed the substitution of the title "Mayor" for the previous one of "Bailiff" to its chief officer; but the appointment to the office, though nominally placed in the hands of the citizens, practically lay with the Crown, and was held at the king's pleasure, being often retained for life, the first mayor, Henry Fitz-Alwin, holding it for about twenty-four years. Now, Edward II., moved with special gratitude to the city for their ready aid in sending him levies in his attack on Leeds Castle, conferred on them a Charter, giving them the free choice of their Mayor from their own body, subject only to the king's approval; and this charter† was dated from Boxley, presumably from the abbey, as being the only house capable of giving fitting reception to the king.

The connection of Boxley Abbey with its daughter priory of Robertsbridge, and that of Christ Church, Canterbury, already alluded to, would seem to have produced strangely opposite results. The chapter records divulge the tale that the more rigid discipline of the Cistercians here enforced was from time to time taken advantage of by the Canterbury Benedictines for a twofold purpose. When, for instance, a monk at Canterbury found the greater laxness of the rule there detrimental to the well-being of his soul, he would apply to be transferred to

Boxley, or Robertsbridge; while, on the other hand, a troublesome, intractable brother would now and again be sent from Canterbury to Boxley, in the hope that the sterner discipline might subdue his spirit. In the one case the Cistercian house would serve as a "Retreat"; in the other as a "Reformatory."*

It is from these points of view, and in its earlier days, that, both as a religious house and as a political influence, Boxley Abbey appears at its brightest and best.

(To be continued.)



The Restoration of Dartford Parish Church.

BY REV. CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

DARTFORD parish church was reopened on September 25, after some carefully-executed work of needful restoration. The tottering north-west angle of the north aisle, which had been shored up with timber for years, has been made secure, and has been partially rebuilt. During the course of the work, an interesting discovery was made, and retained. In the west wall (about 3 feet thick), close to its north end, a low, small lancet window (unglazed) was found. Its sill is about 4 feet from the floor. Its shutter was gone, and its area filled up. It has now been fully opened out and glazed. Possibly an anchorite's cell may have occupied this corner of the north aisle, as did a priest's chamber at Chislet Church near Canterbury.

In the south chancel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which the Stanpit chantry priest officiated for about 500 years, from A.D. 1338, there is upon the east wall a late fresco representing the story of St. George and the Dragon. On the floor and in the south wall there are many memorial stones, brasses, and tombs. At the restoration of the church, under Mr., now Sir, Arthur Blomfield, nearly thirty years ago, all these

* *Canterbury Chapter Records*, G. 58, 123, etc. *Ibid.*, N. 179, etc.

* Brayley, in his *Beauties of England and Wales* (Kent, p. 1236), says that Philipott, Hasted, and Harris are all in error in supposing that Edward II. issued any such charter, and that the only charter the king issued to the city at this time was one exempting the citizens from all future levies for carrying on war out of the city, and that that charter was dated from Aldermanston. Now, the Aldermanston charter was dated on December 12, whereas the one conferring the right to elect their own mayor was dated from Boxley on October 25 preceding (*Historical Charters of the City of London*, ed. Birch, 1887, p. 51).

† P. R., 15 E. II., part i., m. 11.

for the monks themselves; another for the guests or converts, these forming two sides of a square, along which would run the cloisters, giving to the enclosed yard the name of the "cloister garth," or garden; while on the side opposite to the Refectory, and connected with it by the Abbot's apartments, the entrance-door, and the Chapter-house, would rise up the Chapel, the pride of the whole range, conspicuous for its lofty roof, towering above its neighbour gables, with its richly-decorated window, filled with "storied panes," telling of some mysterious incident in the legendary life of the Virgin Mary, to whom, like all Cistercian chapels, this was dedicated.

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Once, at least, was the abbey honoured by the presence of Royalty, an event which demands special notice, both because a writer

* A paper read before the Kent Archæological Society, August 2, 1882. See Arch. Cant., vol. xv., xli.

on Kentish history has called it in question,* and also because it explains an important change in the civic government of London. When, in 1321, Edward II. was marching on Leeds Castle to inflict condign punishment on the seneschal (a Colepeper) for refusing to admit Queen Isabel into her own Castle for a night's lodging, on her pilgrimage to Canterbury, he halted here, and from hence issued a most important Charter to the City of London. The charter granted by King John had allowed the substitution of the title "Mayor" for the previous one of "Bailiff" to its chief officer; but the appointment to the office, though nominally placed in the hands of the citizens, practically lay with the Crown, and was held at the king's pleasure, being often retained for life, the first mayor, Henry Fitz-Alwin, holding it for about twenty-four years. Now, Edward II., moved with special gratitude to the city for their ready aid in sending him levies in his attack on Leeds Castle, conferred on them a Charter, giving them the free choice of their Mayor from their own body, subject only to the king's approval; and this charter† was dated from Boxley, presumably from the abbey, as being the only house capable of giving fitting reception to the king.

The connection of Boxley Abbey with its daughter priory of Robertsbridge, and that of Christ Church, Canterbury, already alluded to, would seem to have produced strangely opposite results. The chapter records divulge the tale that the more rigid discipline of the Cistercians here enforced was from time to time taken advantage of by the Canterbury Benedictines for a twofold purpose. When, for instance, a monk at Canterbury found the greater laxness of the rule there detrimental to the well-being of his soul, he would apply to be transferred to

Boxley, or Robertsbridge; while, on the other hand, a troublesome, intractable brother would now and again be sent from Canterbury to Boxley, in the hope that the sterner discipline might subdue his spirit. In the one case the Cistercian house would serve as a "Retreat"; in the other as a "Reformatory."*

It is from these points of view, and in its earlier days, that, both as a religious house and as a political influence, Boxley Abbey appears at its brightest and best.

(To be continued.)



The Restoration of Dartford Parish Church.

BY REV. CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

DARTFORD parish church was reopened on September 25, after some carefully-executed work of needful restoration. The tottering north-west angle of the north aisle, which had been shored up with timber for years, has been made secure, and has been partially rebuilt. During the course of the work, an interesting discovery was made, and retained. In the west wall (about 3 feet thick), close to its north end, a low, small lancet window (unglazed) was found. Its sill is about 4 feet from the floor. Its shutter was gone, and its area filled up. It has now been fully opened out and glazed. Possibly an anchorite's cell may have occupied this corner of the north aisle, as did a priest's chamber at Chislet Church near Canterbury.

In the south chancel, dedicated to St. Mary, in which the Stanpit chantry priest officiated for about 500 years, from A.D. 1338, there is upon the east wall a late fresco representing the story of St. George and the Dragon. On the floor and in the south wall there are many memorial stones, brasses, and tombs. At the restoration of the church, under Mr., now Sir, Arthur Blomfield, nearly thirty years ago, all these

* Brayley, in his *Beauties of England and Wales* (Kent, p. 1236), says that Philipott, Hasted, and Harris are all in error in supposing that Edward II. issued any such charter, and that the only charter the king issued to the city at this time was one exempting the citizens from all future levies for carrying on war out of the city, and that that charter was dated from Aldermanston. Now, the Aldermanston charter was dated on December 12, whereas the one conferring the right to elect their own mayor was dated from Boxley on October 25 preceding (*Historical Charters of the City of London*, ed. Birch, 1887, p. 51).

† P. R., 15 E. II., part i., m. 11.

* *Canterbury Chapter Records*, G. 58, 123, etc. *Ibid.*, N. 179, etc.

were practically hidden by the erection of a large organ in the eastern part of this chancel. Now, happily, the organ has been moved to the west end of the same chancel, and has been erected in a smaller space more compactly. The fresco is thus clearly shown, and so are the memorial brasses, slabs, and inscriptions. In the east wall of this chancel, just below the base of the fresco, a little trefoiled niche is now seen. It stood immediately above the altar of St. Mary during the Middle Ages. Two "spyholes" from a priest's chamber, which stood behind the fresco, have also been uncovered. One of them was a small well-moulded hexagon, coeval with the east wall of the chancel. This, however, had been covered by the base of the fresco. Consequently another "spyhole" was needed upon a slightly lower level. This now appears, not moulded, but very similar to an ordinary small put-log hole, which probably it was originally. The good vicar, the Rev. A. H. Watts, who has effected the recent careful works here, hopes to get the fresco restored by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, who will likewise (if funds can be obtained) restore the priest's chamber (over the vestry) behind the fresco. In that chamber they have already found, and opened out, the small fireplace, with its mantel and its simple hearth-coping of moulded stone, like a fender.

The "spyhole" into the high chancel from this priest's chamber has always been visible. It is a plain "slit" in the wall. The north wall of the priest's chamber shows an Early English window and part of an Early English arch, which were blocked up when this chamber and the south chancel were built.



The Excavations at Silchester.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.



HE systematic excavation, square by square, of the site of the Romano-British city at Silchester, begun last year under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, was resumed in May, and despite the bad weather and the pro-

longed harvest, has been carried on more or less continuously during the past five months.

The work this year has been confined to two new squares, or *insulae*, on the west side of the basilica, an area covering about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and to the completion of the large *insula* north of the former, which was begun last year.

Of the two new *insulae*, the northern has been excavated at the sole expense of Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and the southern at the expense of the late Mr. Walter Foster, F.S.A., whose sad death in July last is greatly regretted by his co-workers of the executive committee.

Both *insulae* contain a large proportion of open ground, probably gardens, but along the street fronts are the foundations of numerous shops and dwelling-houses. In the northern *insula* in particular, is one very interesting group of shops. These form part of, or are attached to, a small house which had mosaic floors, and a winter room warmed by a composite hypocaust of peculiar construction. Of this group a large model to scale is being made. Another house in the same *insula* had several mosaic pavements, of which one was so perfect as to allow of its removal for preservation. Though of simple design and coarse workmanship, this pavement is interesting as showing what effective results can be obtained from the commonest red, drab, and purple *tesserae*.

Among the buildings, etc., discovered in the southern *insula* may be mentioned a small but perfect house, a curious group of chambers or shops along one of the street fronts, and a remarkable pavement of hard white *opus signinum*. Hard by the little house was found the well that probably served it with water. Like one found last year, the lower part of this was stined with oak-boards dovetailed at the corners.

From the numerous rubbish-pits scattered over both *insulae*, large quantities of pottery and other objects have been extracted. Almost every kind of Romano-British pottery is represented, as well as the foreign pseudo-Arretine; and although most of the vessels are smashed to pieces, a very fair number of perfect and nearly perfect specimens have been recovered, or reconstructed from fragments. Of objects in bone, shale, glass and bronze, some good

examples have also been found, including an enamelled bronze stand of uncommon type and some well-wrought bucket-handles of the same metal. Of coins a great number have turned up, but mostly in very indifferent preservation. One of the latest found bears a prominent representation of the Christian Chi-Rho monogram.

The architectural remains met with are not numerous, but several bases of columns, and part of an inscription on a slab of Purbeck marble, deserve notice.

Besides artificial objects, the pits and trenches have yielded a great many animal remains in the form of bones and skulls. These, which are now being examined by experts, include the almost perfect skeleton of a Romano-British dog! Some fish-bones and fruit-stones are also among the "finds," as well as the skeleton and scales of a pet fish, which its owner had carefully buried in a pot and covered with a flint stone.

The unexcavated strip of the large *insula* undertaken last year has been taken in hand since harvest, and found to contain some interesting foundations. A large oblong building, abutting on the great main street, probably enclosed a shrine or altar; and beside it is a group of small chambers, also along the street, which may be shops. Various antiquities have also turned up, of which the best are a perfect bronze figure of a goat, and a large piece of a slab of some rare foreign marble that had perhaps served as a wall-lining.

Although no sensational discovery has been made, the results of the season's work are quite satisfactory, and when the numerous pots and pans, odds and ends, plans and models, etc., are exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in December, the executive committee will be able to give a good account of themselves. Arrangements will also be made, if possible, to hold a public exhibition of the results of the season's work during the first fortnight of the new year.

By the kindness of the Duke of Wellington, all the objects, etc., discovered during the excavations will be housed in the Reading Museum, where the antiquities found last year have already been deposited. The nucleus thus formed will eventually grow into a very fine Romano-British collection. This,

however, will of course depend on the support accorded to the Silchester Excavation Fund, and it may not be amiss to mention that the treasurer of the fund, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., 1, Fleet Street, London, E.C., will gladly receive and acknowledge subscriptions to the work.



Ancient Wall-Paintings.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

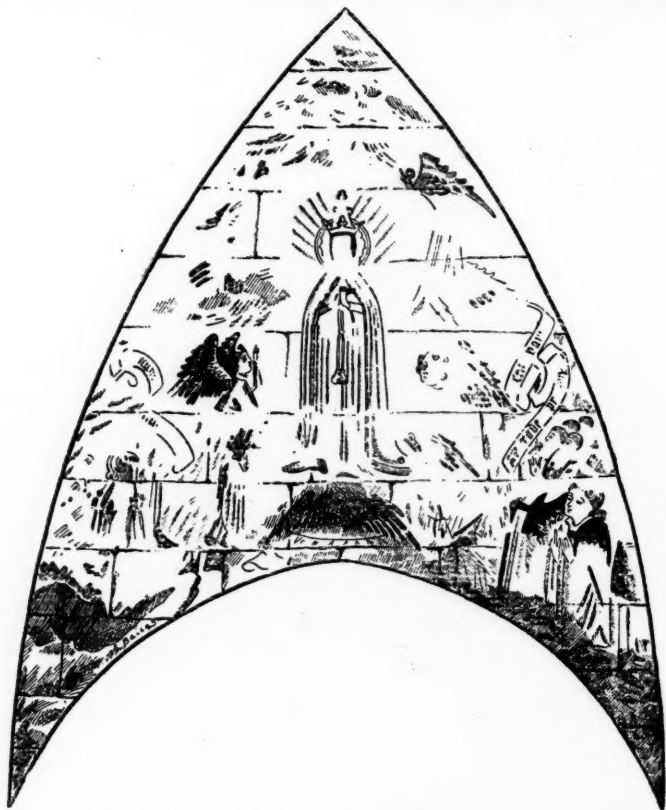
No. II.—THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, LICHFIELD.



THE wall-painting of which an illustration accompanies this article was exposed to view during restorations made in 1858. It occupies the central wall space over the entrance of the chapter-house, and measures 7 feet from the point of the arch to the roof. The picture has been purposely mutilated, but enough still remains to form a good idea of its appearance when complete. The subject is the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Virgin is represented clothed in a royal robe, the edge of which is ornamented with gems; she has a double crown on her head with a nimbus, from behind which rays of light project; the hands are held together in a devotional attitude, while the pose is dignified and imposing. An orle of angels surrounds the figure as it ascends, and below, on either side, are green hills whereon kneel in adoration several of the secular canons of the cathedral church. Various surmises have been put forth as to these figures, some supposing those to the Virgin's left to be Dominican friars, or, at least, monks of the great church of Coventry, forgetting that the church of Coventry as well as Lichfield was in the hands of the seculars from the end of the twelfth century. A careful study of the garb of these ecclesiastics shows that they are all canons; the figures on the sinister side wearing, as Mr. St. John Hope points out, grey amasses with the *cappa nigra* over them, whilst the single figure that alone remains on the dexter has seemingly only a grey amasse over his sur-

plice. The face of the canon in the foreground is of youthful and singularly graceful aspect. Unfortunately the ejaculations, which were written on scrolls issuing from the adoring figures, are too much perished to admit of even a conjectural reading. On the right there is part of a word with a large capital I in red, thus **I** **caede**, perhaps

chapter-house to be adorned with pictures, together with stained-glass for the windows; but this bit of painting is all that is now left, save traces of green and red lines on some of the stone mouldings. The work has been executed with a slight priming on the bare stone; very little colour except browns and blacks has been used, and it might have been



INTERCÆDE, and following it the letters **pr** ; all the remainder is illegible.

An interesting communication was made to the Society of Antiquaries by Rev. Dr. Cox this year (1891),* from which we ascertain that this painting was executed for Dean Haywood in the year 1482, which would be about the first year of Richard III. The dean paid £46 for the roof and walls of the

* Benefactions of Dean Heywood, *Archæologia*, vol. lii.

called a monochrome had there not been a few touches of red and green here and there. There are also a few traces of another painting having existed previous to this one. Probably the medium used in mixing the colours was white of egg, though it was not uncommon to use oil at the date of the execution of this picture.

We have recently examined an extensive series of paintings on the walls of

the Lady Chapel at Winchester Cathedral, which appear to have been executed in 1489, for Prior Silkstede, which are painted on the bare stone much like the Lichfield one, and the date of which corresponds with it. The colours used are nearly the same, only that this series of paintings, from the legendary life of the Virgin, have evidently been executed by a Flemish artist of much ability; they have finely-written inscriptions in text of very excellent style; and on one of them these words occur, "Prior Silkstede also caused these polished stones, O Mary, to be ornamented at his expense." In the late Perpendicular and Tudor period, it had become usual to finish off the stonework of the interior walls of churches so that it was not necessary to coat them with plaster; they were either colour-washed, or even left bare, except for the elaborate decoration sometimes used upon them. In the earlier churches, it was always usual to plaster the walls; and on this the most ancient pictures have been painted. Interior walls were not then finished, as came to be the fashion in later times, hence the necessity for plaster. It is not a little amusing to notice the absurd fancy which has lately prevailed for removing every vestige of plaster, and so exposing the rude construction of the walls of rubble work, with an elaborate mapping out of these stones by pointing them with cement. Owing to this fact, many wall-paintings have been hopelessly cleaned off, in order that this grotesque webbing of lines might take their place.

On the subject of wall-paintings the interested reader may consult with advantage the *List of Buildings having Mural Decorations*, by Mr. Keyser, published by the Science and Art Department in 1883. It gives an alphabetical list of all wall-paintings known in this country up to that date. There are, of course, others discovered since, e.g., that at Dodington, figured in our first article, p. 73 of this volume. The Assumption of the Virgin was not a common subject for wall-paintings—at all events, in England. Mr. Keyser notes eleven examples, viz., at Brisley, Chalgrove, Chilton Cantelo, Devizes St. Mary, Eton, Ewelme, Exeter Cathedral Church, Friskney, Jersey St. Brélade, Ruislip, and St. David's; the Lichfield example brings the

total up to twelve. Mr. Keyser also mentions the painted carvings of the Assumption at Sandford and Great Witchingham. We give now a few hints from the introduction to this work which may be of use to guide those of our readers who may in the future discover traces of such paintings either in churches or other old buildings.

It is recommended that the manipulator should use an ivory, bone, or steel spatula or palette knife—the more flexible the better. It will also be very necessary to use much patience and judgment in the work of cleaning off superposed plaster or whitewash, as well as a sponge to damp the whitewash before using the spatula; and when all has been cleaned that can be by this means, it may be necessary and advisable in some cases to use strips of linen coated with strong warm glue or size, to be ironed on to the whitewash and allowed to dry before pulling it off together with the attached plaster from the face of the picture. When this has been done, there will still remain a clouding of lime, which may be destroyed by using diluted vinegar ejected from a spray-producer, and afterwards applying water to wash off the vinegar and decomposed lime by the same spraying implement. A brush also will be found necessary to dust the powdered lime off the painting as the work goes on. When all has been cleaned, then the following mixture for fixing may be applied, either with a broad flat brush, or, as this would in some cases be likely to disturb the colours, a spray-producer would be more safe to use:—

Melt two ounces, by weight, of pure white wax and pour it into six ounces, by measure, of oil of spike lavender; warm the mixture until it is clear, and then add ten ounces, by measure, of picture copal varnish and twenty-six ounces of freshly-distilled turpentine. In some cases the following solution may be used with greater safety, viz.: a thin size in alcohol and water; this can be used on any wall, however soft, while a hard varnish would in such a case certainly hasten decay.

Sometimes underneath a wall-painting there is another and earlier one of much more interest. If it should be necessary to partially or wholly destroy the first, a copy should be made from it in colour for pre-

servation. At Raunds Church, Northamptonshire, a case of this kind is found, but a portion of each of the paintings has been preserved—dates, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. IV.

THE results of the last three months closely resemble the results of the months before them. The really important excavations at Chester and at Silchester have been continued, and various discoveries have been elsewhere made of second-class but not uninteresting character. The finds at Chester are very far the most striking, and are perhaps some of the most notable made in Britain for several years.

HAMPSHIRE.—Full information as to the results obtained at Silchester has been published in the last volume of *Archæologia*, in an article which is an excellent specimen of what such articles should be; and more recent details are made known by Mr. Hope in this issue of the *Antiquary*. The most noticeable of the individual relics found is a bit of an inscription, a few well-cut letters (as Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., tells me) at the left-hand bottom corner of a moulded slab of Purbeck marble. But the importance of the excavations, as I have tried to point out in the *Manchester Guardian* (August 13), seems to me to lie not so much in the individual interest of any object or objects, as in the cumulative evidence bearing upon the civilization of the town. I am the more desirous to say this because I fancy that the level of civilization reached by the inhabitants of Calleva is not quite so high as used to be thought. It no longer seems so certain, for instance, that the town was thickly built over, and if future results resemble those already gained, we shall have to modify our ideas as to the size of the

populations. This will not, however, modify the importance of the results. Silchester will be to us a type of a Romano-British town; the ground-plan of its houses will throw light on the ground-plan of other Romano-British houses, whether in towns or in the country, and the appurtenances of Callevan comfort will give us some idea of the non-military life of Roman Britain. The excavations have another value. They are admirably conducted, and will serve as a pattern for similar undertakings elsewhere.

Another spot in Hampshire has also yielded up interesting bits of Roman remains. In the course of clearing some ground for building at Twyford, near Winchester, there were discovered a paved way of red tiles, an oven, a room 8 feet square with plastered walls and tile flooring, and an outlet for water, with other traces of a Roman "villa"—all about a quarter of a mile from some other Roman remains discovered earlier. It is stated in a letter in the *Morning Post* (August 14) that some of the finds were not properly cared for.

LONDON.—As usual, many small finds have been made in London. The most striking appears to be some masonry found in July under Messrs. Dimsdale's property, and under St. Michael's Church in Cornhill. The masonry, 12 feet thick, is said to be of good character, but it is not clear to what sort of building it belonged. Pottery, glass, tiles, and bones were found at the same time.

MIDLANDS.—From Hertfordshire a correspondent of the *Herts Observer* (July 11) records tiles and pottery (New Forest ware) found in the churchyard at Stansted, on the line of Stane Street. A pavement is said to have been discovered in the same place in 1887.

From Gloucestershire Mr. W. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A., sends me word of some remains unearthed at Cirencester in laying out some new streets. They include coins of Tetricus, the Constantines, and other emperors down to Arcadius, great quantities of all sorts of pottery, many small objects in bronze and bone, fibulæ, tweezers, bodkins, counters and the like, and a few bits of bottle-glass. For the ground-plan of the Roman town

little appears to be gained—the direction of a street with one or two adjacent houses, and a short length of sewer. The only inscribed objects seem to be some sixty potters' marks, which Mr. Cripps has obligingly sent me.

CHESTER.—At the date of my last article the examination of the north city wall had yielded some forty more or less perfect inscriptions, and a great deal of sculpture and carved stone. At the end of June the work was temporarily suspended, to be resumed again at the beginning of September. Meanwhile, a great help to the undertaking had been gained in the shape of a grant of £40 made by the Craven trustees at Cambridge to Mr. E. F. Benson, of King's College, for the purpose of examining the north wall. The work has thus had also the advantage of Mr. Benson's personal collaboration. The exploration of the wall was continued at the point at which work had been suspended in July, and, when occasion offered, a small part of the east wall was also examined. The north wall has, as yet, yielded nearly twenty more inscriptions, all apparently gravestones of somewhat similar character to those found before; they relate, that is, to the Roman troops in Chester, or to their wives and families. One of these, remarkable for its admirable preservation, may be quoted here. It represents a female figure—that of the deceased—in a niche, with tritons above as ornaments. The inscription itself is as follows:

D . M.
CVRATIA DINY
SIA VIX AN XXXX
H . F . C.

that is, *To the memory of Curatio Dinysia, who died at the age of forty, erected by her heir.* The second name of the lady is curiously spelt, apparently it stands for *Dionysia*, and it is remarkable that the *y* is written in the Greek fashion (*Y*). Still more important are six inscriptions of soldiers in the *Legio ii. adiutrix pia fidelis*, a legion which must be carefully distinguished from the *Legio ii. Augusta*, and which is thought to have been in Britain only for a few years, about 80 A.D., in the time of Agricola's

governorship. This is not the place to enter into epigraphic details, but there is a good deal to be learnt both from the occurrence and from the wording of these inscriptions, and they may fairly be styled very important.

The only other finds reported from the Chester district are some walls at Mold, on the Bailey Hill. I am, however, inclined to agree with Mr. Romilly Allen in thinking these not to be Roman.

LINCOLN.—In the Greetwell Fields, near Lincoln, remains have been found of a Roman villa, of which accounts may be found in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* and the *Architect* (August 14). The chief find is a strip of pavement, said to be 140 feet long, and 13 feet broad, with an intricate pattern in blue, white, and red. Another strip is 90 feet long, and 10 feet broad, and there seem to be other strips. It is much to be regretted that it has been found impossible to preserve these relics intact; it is stated, however, that Mr. Ramsden, manager of the ironstone works at the Greetwell Fields, has made accurate plans. From the accounts given, the building to which the pavements belonged must have been large and luxurious.

THE NORTH.—From the north there is little to report. Discoveries along the Wall of Hadrian have been few of late, though some pottery and coins are mentioned in the *Proceedings* of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. There is also little to be added to the accounts already given in these columns of the sections made on the Antonine Wall, near Glasgow. They were visited by the Archaeological Institute in August, but without advancing conclusions. The work has, however, set Mr. G. Neilson on to an examination of the earthen *vallum* just south of the Wall of Hadrian, the results of which he will shortly publish.

LITERATURE.—Nor is there much more to be said about the literature of the subject. Mr. R. N. Worth, in an address to the Devonshire Association at Tiverton (*Western Morning News*, July 29; since reprinted), reviewed fully the Roman remains found in Devon and Cornwall, arriving at the conclusion that they were very few. I think he has somewhat overstated his case. The St. Hilary milestone is certainly above sus-

picion; it is a Roman milestone, or rather a roadstone, of an ordinary type, and, though some of the letters are very doubtful, the general purport is plain. I hope to be able to deal with this whole subject at more length elsewhere. Besides Mr. Worth's paper, I may call attention to the *βυβός βρεττανικός* mentioned in the newly-discovered fragment of Diocletian's *Edict on the Prices of Goods*. The term "brettanic" may, of course, refer to Bruttium; but if it refers to Britain, the notice will be an interesting testimony to British trade about 290 A.D. An article on the Gaulish names ending in *rix*, contributed by M. d'Arbois de Jubainville to the *Revue Archéologique* (xviii. 82, foll.), is worthy of archæologists' attention, and the recently issued supplement to the third volume of the *Corpus* contains a correction which may interest Northern antiquaries. It has been asserted that in the north of Dacia, the Romans built a line of fortification much as they did in England, and in proof of this an inscription was adduced, mentioning a *vallum*. It now appears that *vallum* was a mistake for *v. l. m. p.*, a not uncommon formula at the end of dedications. The Dacian *vallum* must therefore, at least for the present, disappear from discussions on the Roman frontier system.

Lancing College,
October 13, 1891.



Notes on the Early Ecclesiastical Registers of London.

By REV. G. HENNESSY, B.A.

TO most people old registers and their contents are but dry and musty subjects to read or open; but from actual experience, their perusal becomes one of the most fascinating of studies, and their contents excite increasing interest. Beginning with the scribe's handwriting in the London episcopal registers of 1306, and ending with 1890, one is struck with the care and brevity of the early records, contrasted with the verbosity and vain repeti-

tions, and indeed, in some cases, the carelessness, of writers of the present day. For instance, take the case of a record to an institution to a benefice in the year 1306, and it will be found that the whole transaction is recorded in four lines. Here is an example:

Ecc'ia Sti Pe-	Thom' de Wynton clcus p'sentā ad
tri de Wode-	ecc'iam sti Pet' de Wodestr' London, nre
streit Lon-	dioc' vacante p' Relig vir Adam de sto
don.	Albano ipsius ecc'lie p'ronu' VI Non.
	Martii fuit admissus ut Rector' institut canonice in
	eadem.

In the present day the whole thing is made a business of, and it would take up at least one hundred and fifty lines to record the same transaction. It would be interesting to know how much, or rather how little, was paid to the registrar in those early days, as he could not make his fortune out of the *folios*, whereas nowadays there is "notification of vacancy," "resignation bond," "commission to archdeacon to induct," "bishop's record of institution," "certificate of reading one's self in," and various other documents by which the beneficed ought to be bound hand and foot, if the multitude of documents and forms could do it.

One of the next things that strikes the reader is the constant exchange made by the dignified clergy in the fourteenth century and onward. A man is installed in a canonry, and his seat is not well warmed, when he is off again to a better and more lucrative one, or he is installed by deputy to one he has never seen nor never intends to occupy, and so it happened that pluralism was and always has been a misfortune, to use no stronger expression, for the Church of England. There are several instances of priests holding as many as twenty different preferments, some of which he had never visited. To such a depth did this sink, that in 1366 a return was made, at the instance of the Pope, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of all pluralists in his province.

Here is one specimen out of hundreds of similar cases: Magister Thomas Yong, cl., LL.B., Official of the Bows, Chancellor of London, Cure of the School of Theology and Grammar, Lecturer of Theology, Perpetual Vicar of Bosham, Vicar of Ealing, Canon of Wells, Canon of the Convent of St. Mary Wynton, Prebendary of Alkanyngs,

Canon of the Free Chapel Royal of Wolverhampton, Prebendary of Kywaston, Canon of Wymborn Minster, and Prebendary of Southwell.

Passing on to the wills (found in these registers), down to the time of Henry VIII., there is an almost invariable form of commending one's soul to God, and the body to be buried in his parish church, sometimes giving details as to the exact spot, and the precise mode of dealing with the dead body. For instance, in the will (1482) of Sir John Thode, parish priest of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London, the testator directs that his body be buried "in my vestment that I was first sacred in tukkyd upon me, with a payr of Corkyd Shoss upon my fete, in a chest naylid, afor the high Auter in the Chancel of the sayd Church, that is to saye, in the same place where the *confiteore* is sayd before the Masse. And I will that ther be made a vaute in the ground of lyme and breke wher as my body shall be buried, if it may be congruently done after the discrecion of min executors, and I will that ther be layd upon my grave a marbell stone with an Image of laton of the figur of a prist revessid, to be fixed upon the same stone, and that the scriptur of myn obite to be sette at the other end of the seid stone . . ."

Or take another instance from the will (1453) of William Huntynghdon, "parsonne of the Parish Church of St. James Atte Garleke within London," who desires his body to be buried "in the entre of the quere of the seid church," and gives his "*white* vestment perpetually to serve at the high Masse of our lady at the high Auter; and on holidays also at morowe masse auter in worship of our lady and S. James."

Sir John Graunte (1517), "prest," desires to be buried in St. Michael Bassingshawe, "as ny the Threshhold as may be," and also bequeaths his vestments, "that is to wite, a *white*, a *grene*, and a *blake*, to the same."

Yet another which gives the place of baptism. John Kendall, "presbiter" of London diocese, desires (1517) to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, "neare the Guyld Hall, London," or in any other holy place, "in alio sancto loco," and leaves a bequest to the Church of St. Oswald of Sturbbby, Lincoln diocese, "*ubi baptisatus fui*."

Sir John Saron, "prest and parson of St. Nicolas Oluff, in Bred Street," desires (1519) to be buried in that church "in the quer on the left side of Maister Harry Willows some tyme parson of the sayd Church, or before Seynt Nicholas with a litell tombe for the resurrection of Ester Day," and bequeaths twenty shillings to the parish church of Bloxham "wher I was borne."

I am tempted to give one more extract from the will of William Burke, cleric. I do this because it shows that vestments were still in use in the year 1558. This William Burke was "one of the Chappleyns of the Temple of London," and bequeaths to the parish of Poklington in the Co. of York "wheare I was borne" "a Challyce of Sylver and gylt with a patten to yt, and a Vestment," etc., for a "pryeste to celebrate Masse with."

It is to be noted that up to this time the parson is almost always named as one of the executors or supervisor of each person's will dying in his parish, but about 1540 there is a complete change, and he is severely omitted. Up to this time, too, everyone in his will remembered for good, not only his own family, but also his servants, his parish church, his "ghostly fader," the poor of his parish, as also of the parish where he was born, or where he dwelt. Many also had a favourite spot where they desired to be buried, "beneath the seat where I usually sat," "beneath the high altar," "before the image of St. Mary," while later on it changes to "nigh the pulpit," or "beneath the pulpit where I used to preach from."

Passing away from wills, we come back to the registers again, noting that in the present day, before a man can be instituted to a benefice or dignity, he must be in priest's orders, but in the early days of registers, many of the prebendal stalls were filled by laymen, or men in one or other of the minor orders, such as acolyte or subdeacon.

Discipline was maintained and upheld strictly until post-Reformation times, when some trouble was given by the clergy of different persuasions. On July 18, 1578, an interdict was placed on the church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, because the minister there did not celebrate the Sacraments according to the ritual of the Church of England, in not using the surplice. A similar interdict

was applied to the Church of the Minories, near the Tower, dated August 9, 1578, but Robert Hease, the minister there, soon came to his senses, for on August 11 he promised "to observe the Book of Common Prayer."

The ritual controversy seems to have waxed warm in those days, for on April 27, 1588, Thomas Hayward, Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, appeared before the Vicar-General, and desired "to have the vestment and albe, and all other things by the order of the high Commissioners delivered to the Chancellor for to be defaced, and gave to him, at whose petition the Chancellor did deface them in his presence and in the presence of *John Goodrole* and *Mathew Clerk*, and gave them to the said Thomas, which said vestment and albe the said Thomas did take with him."

This controversy appears to have been waged by both parties in turn, for Henry Burton, Rector of St. Matthew, Friday Street, London, is charged, on June 3, 1629, with not bowing his head at the text in the funeral sermon preached by him, the text being "Come, Lord Jesus," etc. In the sermon he said "we were growing so idolatrous and fallen into such superstition, that it was a wonder that those who were zealous in religion did not, like Phynieas, draw their swords and run them through in the very act of idolatry." Accordingly he is suspended on June 18, and on July 14 the suspension is relaxed. Henry would appear to have been somewhat of a firebrand.

Then, again, the matter of fees; registrars' fees especially gave some trouble in those days, for on June 6, 1626, an order was made by the Bishop of London as to the fees to be paid for ordaining of deacons and priests, "as the clerk of the registrar takes and exacts too much."

Apart from the various registers connected with the Bishops of London, there are also distinct registers kept by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. One of these, and the most complete, is in the chapter library, and is a full record of all the official acts of the Dean and Chapter from A.D. 1411 to December 31, 1447. It contains presentations to the different benefices in their gift, institutions to the various chantries in St.

Paul's, dispensations for the various canons to absent themselves, sentences of punishment for wrong-doing in the case of any of the officials, or vicars choral, election of deans of St. Paul by the whole chapter, as well as elections of bishops of London.

There is another class of register belonging to the different churches of London, which would be of great historical value, containing, as they do, various details connected with their own parish. There are a few extracts from an old register belonging to St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, from the year 1568 to 1715, but there are references to a much earlier date, extending back as far as 1269. Much light is thrown on the history of the Cromwellian times, for at a vestry held June 29, 1646, "it was unanimously consented unto that the Ordinance of Parliament touching the Presbyterian Government should go forward and be put in execution." Beneath this some commentator has written:

Impius Error

Thus did mad people void of fear and grace
Besiege ye church and stormed ye sacred place.

While in the margin is the following:

Who's this that comes from Egypt with a story
Of a new pamphlet called a Directory?
His cloke is something short, his looks demure,
His heart is rotten and his thoughts impure;
In this our land this Scottish hell hatch'd brat
Like Pharaoh's lean kine will devour ye fat.
Lord, suffer not thy tender vine to bleed,
Call home thy shepherds w^{ch} thy lambs may feed.
Quare fremuerunt gentes.

On November 15, 1649, Mr. Nalton was chosen by very full and general consent to be minister, but he did not accept, whereupon Mr. Warran, minister of Hendon, is chosen. Above this is written:

'Twas Jeroboam's practise and his sport
Priests to elect out of the baser sort.

Then there is another class of documents which fill in many blanks in the parochial registers, and, indeed, give names of priests instituted or presented long before even the bishops' registers begin. The Patent Rolls are invaluable in this way; beside the sidelights which they throw on the history of the Church of England in the various reigns, they are invaluable in fixing for us the foundation of chantries, the transfer of Church

property, the disposition of ecclesiastical patronage, and the goods which were seized by the King at the Reformation.

In addition to all this, from these various documents may be collected a complete list of the clergy in the diocese of London, sometimes even from the Conquest.

Newcourt seems not to have consulted all

these authorities, for his list left many parishes almost untouched, because of the difficulties he met with in pursuing his search.

To take but one case, that of *St. Augustine by St. Paul's*, London; here he gives but five names of rectors, whereas the following has been collected from the various documents above referred to:

RECTORS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S BY ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Name.	When instituted.	How vacated.
Thomas de Kendale ¹	Here in 1362	Died 1390.
Robert Goldsmyth	Here in 1399.	
John Smyth de Stupton		Died 1415.
Robert Bursted, B.C.L.		Died 16 Aug., 1417.
John Cotes or Gates, <i>alias</i> Lincoln	16 Aug., 1417	Vacated, 1420.
John Battail or Batell	28 April, 1420	D. 6 Aug., 1426.
Thomas Levesegge, cap.	1 Oct., 1426	R. 1433.
William Okeboyn, cap. ²	14 Nov. 1433	D. 1455.
Thomas Say	Here in 1472.	
Edmund Close ³	Here in 1507.	
John Strete	Here in 1516.	
Robert Cole ⁴		Died Aug., 1534.
William Kynge	1534	Here in 1537.
John Royston	1545.	
John King	6 Nov., 1551	Here in 1552.
John Riddesdale ⁵	1563.	R. 1571.
James Renneger ⁶	1571	R. 1572-3.
Thomas Philips ⁷	17 Jan., 1572-3	D. 1600.
John Vickers, A.M. ⁸	24 July, 1600	D. Nov., 1633.
Thomas Turner	20 May, 1634	Vacated Nov., 1634.
Ephraim Udall ⁹	27 Nov., 1634	{ Sequestered 1643. Died 24 May, 1647.

Here come in the ministers under the Commonwealth, whom I have omitted in this list.

Thomas Holbeck, S.T.P. ¹⁰	29 Aug., 1662	D. 1680.
William Sill, A.M.	4 Nov., 1680	D. 1687.
John Moore, S.T.P. ¹¹	31 Dec., 1687	Ceded 1689.
William Fleetwood, A.M. ¹²	26 Nov., 1689	Exchanged 1705.

¹ His will, dat. Oct. 2, 1387; prov. 12 June, 1390.

² He was probably the same who was Rector of Gt. Wakering (Essex), and died 1455.

³ One of this name was Rector of St. Geo., Botolph Lane (Lond.), 1533-35.

⁴ Adom. of his goods to Gilbert Cole 28 Aug., 1534, he having died intestate.

⁵ He was Preb. of Rochester 1568-71.

⁶ His will, dat. March, 31, 1574; prov. the 27 April following.

⁷ T. Philips, his will, dat. 30 March, 1599; prov. 25 May, 1600.

⁸ J. Vickers, his will, dat. 8 to 11 Nov., 1633; prov. 23rd of same month. He was born in the parish of Christ Church, London.

⁹ He desires to be buried in the chancel of All Hallows Staining, unless his parishioners here claim the disposition of his body.

¹⁰ He was Preb. of Hoxton in St. Paul's; V. of Epping; Master of Emanuel Coll., Camb.; Fell. of the same; Vice-Chancellor of Camb.

¹¹ He was son of Thomas M., of Market Harborough (Leicesters.), where he was born, and went to Cath. Hall, Camb., 28 June, 1662; B.A. 1665, M.A. 1669, D.D. 1681; Fell. of the same; Chap. to Heneage, Earl of Nottingham; became Bp. of Norwich, consecrated at Bow Church, July 5, 1691, by *John Cant*; *Peter Winch*; *Gilbert Sarum*; *Edw. Wore*; *Gilbt. Bristol*, and *Simon Ely*; translated to Ely 1707, and died at Ely House, Holborn, July 31, 1714, aged 68, and was buried on the north side of the Presbytery in Ely Cathedral. His will "Aston," 158-. He was Rector of St. Andrew, Holborn.

¹² He was descended from an ancient family of that name of Hesketh (Lancs.), and was born Jan. 1, 1655-6, in the Tower of London, went to Eton on the Foundation, and was elected thence to a scholarship at King's

Robert Newton, M.A. ¹³ ...	17 April, 1706 ...	Died July, 1721.
Daniel Waterland, S.T.P. ¹⁴ ...	30 Sept., 1721 ...	Ceded 1730.
Edward Cobden, A.M. ¹⁵ ...	7 Aug., 1730 ...	D. March 26, 1764.
John Douglas, D.D. ¹⁶ ...	10 Oct., 1764 ...	Promoted 1787.
John Woolcock, M.A. ...	14 Dec., 1787 ...	Died 1797.
Henry Fly, D.D. ¹⁷ ...	27 April, 1797 ...	Ceded 1821.
James William Vivian, M.A. ¹⁸ ...	11 Jan., 1821 ...	Resigned 1842.
Richard Harris Barham, M.A. ...	7 Oct., 1842 ...	Died July, 1845.
Richard Shutte, M.A. ...	26 July, 1845 ...	Ced. 1853.
Philip Parker Gilbert, M.A. ...	18 Feb., 1853 ...	Ced. 1857.
William Henry Milman, M.A. ...	4 Feb., 1857 ...	The present Rector.



The International Folk-lore Congress.

THAT the second international congress has been a success most of our readers already know. Only those who were present know how great a success it really was, and how thoroughly justified its promoters were in accepting the suggestion of the French congress of 1889 to hold the second one in London. The Folk-lore Society has been in existence since 1878, and its founders are all dead except one. We remember at the time the society was founded that much doubt was expressed as to the possibility of it succeeding. It has now, after fourteen years' work, established its title to be at the head of true scientific work, and, if we mistake not, the congress will confirm it as one of the most popular of modern institutions.

It was clear from the first that members were going to attend punctually. The opening meeting on Thursday, October 1, was fixed for 2.30; but it was only a little after two o'clock that members began to put in an appearance and to take up their places in the spacious and handsome room of the Society of Antiquaries. No doubt the popularity of the president, Mr. Andrew Lang, was the mainspring of this eagerness. Mr. and Mrs. Lang appeared quite early on the scene, and the presentation of members went on too rapidly for the arrangements that had been made. Mrs. Gutch (who first suggested the formation of the society to the late Mr. Thoms), Miss Burne, Mr. MacRitchie, Mr. W. G. Black, M. Ploix, M. Blemont, M. Loys Brueyre, Mr. Krohn (from Finland), M. Cordier, the Hon. J. Abercromby, Mr. Nutt, Mr. Hartland, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. Leland (Hans Breitman), and Professor Haddon, were among the most noticeable of the early

Coll., Camb., 27 Nov., 1675; Fell. of the same; B.A. 1679, M.A. 1683, D.D. 1705; Chap. to William III.; Canon of Windsor, 1702-8; prom. Fell. of Eton, 1689; Lecturer at St. Dunstan-in-the-West (Lond.), 1689; exchanged this rectory of St. August for that of Wexham (Bucks), 1705; Bishop of St. Asaph, consecrated at Lambeth Palace, June 6, 1708, by *Thomas Cant.*, *John Chich.*, *Will. Oxon* and *John Bangor*; translated to Ely, 1714, died at *Tottenham*, where he resided, 4 Aug., 1723, aged 67, and was buried in the North Choir Aisle of Ely Cathedral, Aug. 10.

¹³ R. Newton was Fell. of Jesus Coll., Camb.; R. of St. James Garlickhythe (Lond.); R. of Wexham (Bucks); admon. to his Relict Margaret IV., Aug. 2, 1721.

¹⁴ He was Mast. of Magd. Coll., Camb., 1713-40; Vice-Chanc. of Camb., 1715; Chanc. of York, 1722-40; Canon of Windsor, 1727-40; Archd. of Middlesex, 1730-23, Dec., 1740, died; Vicar of Twickenham, 1730-40.

¹⁵ He was Archd. of Lond., 1742-64; R. of Acton (Midd.); Preb. of Lincoln, 1721-64.

¹⁶ J. Douglas was entered at St. Mary's Hall, Oxon, 1736; Exhib. of Baliol, 1738; Tutor to Lord Pulteney; Vicar of Eaton Constantine, Salop, 1749; of High Ercal, Salop, 1750; R. of Kenley, Salop, 1758; Canon of Windsor, 1762-76; Dean of Windsor, 1788-91; Preb. of Consumpta-per-mara in St. Paul's, 1776-88; Bishop of Carlisle, consecrated at Whitehall, Nov. 18, 1787, by *Wm. Ebor.*, *Beilby Chester*, and *John Oxon*; translated to Salisbury, 1791-1807, when he died, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

¹⁷ He was Subdean of St. Paul's.

¹⁸ He was Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

arrivals. Mr. Lang took his seat in the presidential chair, with Mr. Gomme (chairman of the organizing committee) on his left, and Mr. Leland (vice-chairman of the committee) on his right. The president was warmly applauded in rising to give his address, which was a masterpiece of skilful argument, and careful in its charming avoidance of hurtful comment.

"I do not myself believe," said Mr. Lang, "that some one centre of ideas and myths, India or Central Asia, can be discovered, I do not believe that some one gifted people carried everywhere the seeds of all knowledge, of all institutions, and even the plots of all stories. The germs have been everywhere, I fancy, and everywhere alike, the speciality of Race contributes the final form. All peoples, for example, have a myth (or memory) of a Deluge, only the Jewish race gives it the final monotheistic form in which we know it best. Many peoples, as the Chinese, have the tale of the Returned Husband and the Faithful Wife, only the Greek race gave it the final shape, in the *Odyssey*. Many peoples, from the Turks to the Iroquois, have the story of the Dead Wife Restored, only Greece shaped the given matter into the legend of Orpheus and Eurydice. Many races have carved images, only Greece freed Art, and brought her to perfection. In perfecting, not in inventing, lies the special gift of special races, or so it seems to myself.

"Let me say a final word for the attraction and charm of our study. Call it Anthropology, call it Folk-lore, the science of Man, in his institutions and beliefs, is full of lessons and of enjoyment. We stand on a height and look backwards on the movement of the Race, we see the wilderness whence it comes, the few straggling paths, that wander, that converge, that are lost in the wold, or in the bush, or meet to become the road, and the beaten highway, and the railway track. We see the path go by caves and rude shelters, by desolate regions and inhospitable, by kraal and village and city. Verily, we may say, 'He led us by a path which we knew not.' The world has been taught and trained, but not as we would have trained it. Ends have been won which were never foreseen, but not by the means which we would

have chosen. The path is partly clear behind us; it is dark as a wolf's mouth in front of our feet. But we must follow, and, as the Stoic says, if we turn cowards, and refuse to follow, we must follow still."

After the address, the members adjourned to the adjoining tea-room, and inspected the museum of Folk-lore objects. This had been arranged and admirably catalogued by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A., chairman of the entertainment committee, and the sight was a goodly one. Among the objects may be mentioned the portraits of three of the founders W. J. Thoms, Edward Solly, and W. R. S. Ralston, and of Uhland, Miss G. F. Jackson, H. C. Coote, Bishop Callaway, Thomas Wright, Boccaccio, Perrault, H. C. Andersen, Asbjornsen, William and Jacob Grimm, Robert Hunt, William Henderson, Dr. Bleek, John Campbell, F. E. Sawyer, J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, John Aubrey, and Sir Thomas Browne. The other objects were of great interest and importance; but we will select only a few of those relating to the British Isles for mention. Mr. W. Andrews sent the Haxey Hood, used in contest games in the Isle of Axholme, on January 6, old Christmas Day (see Peck's *Hist. of Axholme*, 1815, i. 277); and a Valentine, date about 1790. Miss Henrietta M. Auden, Shrewsbury, sent a Maiden's Funeral Emblem, used about 100 years ago—it was customary to attach paper gloves to this device; (cf. *Reliquary*, vol. i.); and a Fairies' Grindstone. Mr. E. W. Baverstock sent three Shepherds' Crooks, one artistically carved with snakes, thistle-plant, and leaves, and Highland motto, "Tir Nan Beann," encircling crest of a stag's head. Miss Charlotte S. Burne sent two photographs of the Quintain on Offham Green, Kent, done expressly for the occasion by Miss L. J. Burne (see Hasted's *History of Kent*, quoted in Ellis's *Brand*); and three Pace Eggs (Easter Eggs) from Woodbroughton, near Cartmel, Furness. These eggs are coloured there annually at Easter to give to "pace-egggers" who come dressed to represent different characters (as Lord Nelson, etc.), one being a woman ("Bessy Brown Bags"), and who sing a song and act an abridged version of the Mummers' Play. The recipients of the eggs play with them as with marbles, rolling them against each other, and every egg of

which the shell gets chipped is "lost" to the owner of the egg which chipped it. These eggs belong to Mrs. Myles Chapman, formerly (till 1889) lady's-maid at Woodbroughton, from whom and from whose husband, a native of Furness, these particulars are gathered. Miss Burne also contributed a Kern Baby, formerly the property of Mr. William Henderson, author of *Folk-lore of the Northern Counties*, which see (p. 87). A Funeral Veil, as worn by female bearers at the burials of children and unmarried girls, at Edgmond, Shropshire. Blood-stained Stones from the Holy Well at Woolston, Shropshire, sometimes called St. Winifred's (see *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 429). Old Print of St. Oswald's Well, Oswestry (see *Shropshire Folk-lore*, p. 423). Chinese Drawing representing a Creation Myth. Mummers' Plays in MSS., written for Miss Burne by the peasant mummers. Miss Courtney, Penzance, sent a Sea Charm, worn for safe delivery in child-birth; a Blood-stone Charm, with talismanic characters, which once belonged to an English sailor. Miss M. Roalfe Cox sent a Water Divining-rod, by which one William Stokes discovered a spring of water in exhibitor's presence; a Cramp Bone, said to have warded off cramp from owner's family for two generations; and a Tam o' shanter Jug, with figures in relief illustrating the legend. Messrs. Dean and Son sent Specimens of Early Nursery Tales and Coloured Toy Book (published by the exhibitors). Mr. J. P. Emslie sent a Late Seventeenth-Century Etching—"Guérisons Infâmes des Arclades"—representing a dance around, and offerings to, idols—apparently for cure of the sick man in the tent; a plate from an Eighteenth-Century Book, representing a bogus apparition, and one or two superstitious follies; a pencil drawing of a Rock Idol, said to be the Goddess Andras; and a pencil drawing of the Long Man of Wilmington. Miss Margaret C. Ffennell sent two pictures of the Old Shrew Ash-Tree, Richmond Park; and a fragment of Ammonite, given to exhibitor's brother by a Sioux Chief, as a charm against danger, and as good "medicine," to ensure prosperity in his work. Mr. J. J. Foster sent drawings of White Horses on the Chalk Downs: the White Horses here represented are to be found on the Wilt-

shire and Berkshire Downs, they have been described by Mr. Plenderleith, in the *Transactions of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society*; also a drawing of a Giant Figure cut in the Turf at Cerne, Dorset. The height of the figure is 180 feet; probably the most remarkable phallic monument in the British Isles (see Hutchings' *History of Dorset*; Warne's *Ancient Dorset*, etc.). Mr. Foster sent an engraving of Ducking a Scold, coloured after Rowlandson (see Chambers' *Book of Days*, vol. i., pp. 209, 210); "The Golden Bough," after J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; "The Fortune-Tellers," after Sir Joshua Reynolds; a photograph of a drawing made from Memory of an Apparition, also the only Portrait of a Ghost known to the exhibitor, and which is the subject of a well-known family tradition; an enamel miniature portrait of Sir Walter Scott; an oil painting, "The Charlatan and Mountebank," found in a cellar in Bond Street, where it was known to have been left for many years. There is a description of the composition in Chambers' *Book of Days*, vol. i., p. 388, which agrees in every particular, and mentions that the figures represented are Mr. T. Brydges and Laurence Sterne, who died in lodgings in Bond Street. Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., sent a pamphlet on Coventry Show Fair; the frontispiece represents "Peeping Tom." The pamphlet is very scarce. Mrs. G. Laurence Gomme sent a Devonshire Neck, from Abbotsham, near Bideford. The custom of crying the "Neck" has been discontinued in the district for many years. This "Neck" was made by a man over seventy years of age, who is the only man in the parish now living who had made a "Neck" when the custom was in vogue. Mrs. Gomme also sent photographs of Portuguese Children's Games, and a May-Day Horn, from Cornwall. These horns are only now blown by boys on May-Day. Miss Courtney writes to Mrs. Gomme that the origin of the custom is unknown. "Some say it has come down from a festival to Diana; I have heard it applied to a festival of Baal, and even to the blowing of the rams' horns at the siege of Jericho." Mrs. Gomme also exhibited a wonderful collection of Local Feasten Cakes; these cakes have been collected for exhibition, as specimens of

the early customary cakes still made in connection with local festivals. Miss Burne presented the Staffordshire cakes, Miss Courtney the Cornish, the Rev. W. Peterson the Biddenden Maids, Miss Lyon Devonshire Harvest cakes, Mr. Clodd the Richells, Lady Ramsey and Mrs. Rhys some Welsh cakes, Mrs. Gutch some Yorkshire and Lancashire cakes, Mr. Stuart-Glennie some Scotch cakes, Rev. S. Rundle some Cornish cakes, Miss Matthews some Norfolk cakes, and Miss Lucy Garnett some Greek and Turkish cakes. Mrs. Hartland sent a Callenig, carried about by children on festival days in Wales. Miss Matthews sent Flint Arrow-Heads; Gold and Silver Betrothal Rings; Betrothal Stay-Busk (Wooden); Walsingham Badges; Touch-Piece; Old Verses, "The Black Decree"; Old Picture-Book, "Marmaduke Multiply." Mr. A. W. Moore sent a photograph of Cup of Ballyfletcher; and an engraving of the Paten of Kirk Malew (see Hartland's *Science of Fairy Tales*, p. 156). Mrs. Murray-Aynsley sent a specimen of Good-Friday Bread. This piece has been preserved as a charm against evil. Mr. S. E. B. Bouverie Pusey sent the Pusey Horn. The ancient manor of Pusey is said to have been held by the Puseys from a period anterior to the Conquest, by the form of tenure called "cornage," or horn service, and traditionally under a grant from Canute. The horn preserved at Pusey House is 24½ inches long, and 12 inches in circumference, of a rich dark brown colour, and is mounted with silver, the middle ring having two small feet, and bearing this inscription:

King Knoud geve Wyllyam Pewse
Thys horn to hold by thy londe.

Rev. S. Rundle, Helston, sent a Neck, Cornwall, tied with ribbon; Folk-lore Plants: Dane-wort, the legend of which is that it sprang from the blood of Danes killed in battle; Sycamore and other branches used for the Helston Furry celebration; Music-Book of the Helstone Furry Dance; Horn blown in front of house of newly-married pair on the eve of the wedding-day.

The second day was devoted to a meeting of the folk-tale section, under the able presidency of Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, who gave the address. His earnest and strong faith in

folk-lore as a means of obtaining some insight into the unwritten past of man's history, his masterly arguments against those who believe that it is only diluted literature, will not be forgotten by those who were privileged to listen to him. Mr. Newell, of America, followed with a paper on an inedited English folk-tale, and then M. Ploix on the myth of the Odyssey. In the afternoon Mr. Jacobe attacked the president's position in a paper on the problems of diffusion, re-stating some old arguments in brighter form, and forcing them home with the skill of a debater rather than of an inquirer. Mr. MacRitchie gave an admirable though unconvincing paper on the historical basis of folk-lore. Mr. Nutt, in a brilliant *viva voce* speech, discussed some of the problems of heroic legend; and Mr. Krohn wound up the day's proceedings by a paper on the popular songs of Finland.

The next day was devoted to a visit to Oxford, where in the Pitt-Rivers Museum Dr. Tylor asked some questions upon which it was the privilege of Miss Burne and others to supply some information. Dr. Tylor's account of the folk-lore objects was admirable in every way, both to those who knew, and to those who were learning from the master's lips. Mr. Lang then entertained the members at Merton College, and Professor Rhys at Jesus.

On Monday the mythological section met, and the company again assembled in large numbers to hear the president of the section, Professor Rhys, give his address, which dealt with some of the problems of race as detected in folk-lore. Mr. Leland (Hans Breitman) then gave a paper on Etruscan magic, and Miss Owen on Voodoo magic. Mr. J. Stuart Glennie followed with his suggestive paper on the origin of mythology.

The evening was devoted to a conversation, which was held in the handsome hall of the Mercers' Company in Cheapside. It was a brilliant gathering, and the programme was worthy of it. It included children's games, selected by Miss Burne and Mrs. Gomme; a guisers' play from Staffordshire, prepared by Mr. C. S. Burne; folk-songs by Miss Wakefield; Irish jig, sailor's hornpipe, Scottish sword-dance, and folk-music from Spain and Portugal. Enormous credit is due to the entertainment committee for this

brilliant and wonderfully successful entertainment, and it shows that there is real vitality in the traditional village amusements and sports—a vitality not to be attained by the products of academies.

On Tuesday, the customs and institutions section met under the presidency of Sir Frederick Pollock, who gave a *viva voce* address of great power and value. Dr. Winternitz followed with a paper on Aryan marriage customs, in which he pointed out a very common marriage custom—the *barri-cading or stopping of the bridal procession on its way to the new home* (a survival of marriage by capture)—found amongst the Teutonic, Slavonic, and Romance peoples of Europe. But as there is only a very doubtful proof of its existence in ancient India, we cannot for the present, at least, include this custom in the list of Primitive Indo-European marriage customs. If, on the other hand, we find a custom in ancient India and again in Europe, though it be only in one of the European branches of the Indo-European group, then we can say, at least, that it is highly probable that the custom belongs to the Primitive period. Thus we learn from the *Grihyasūtras* that in ancient India, on the bride's entering her new home, *a little boy was placed on her knees*, as an omen of male progeny. Now, exactly the same custom is found amongst all the *Slavonic* peoples. Though none of the Teutonic peoples has retained any trace of this custom, we must, therefore, include it among the Primitive Indo-European marriage ritual. The well-known Roman custom, according to which *the bride was lifted over the threshold which her feet must not touch* (probably a means of avoiding the evil omen connected with the threshold) still exists in modern Greece. In France and Switzerland also, as well as in Slavonic and Teutonic countries, the treading upon the threshold (of the house, or sometimes of the church) is avoided. Now, we read in one of the *Grihyasūtras*: The bride (or the bridal pair) should enter the house with the right foot first—this is also a rule observed by other Indo-European peoples, Germans and Slavs—and the bride must not tread upon the threshold. Another important marriage custom which, Dr. Winternitz believed, formed part of the

Primitive Indo-European marriage ritual, is the *joining of hands*, or, perhaps better, *the bridegroom's taking the bride by the hand*. It is mentioned in the *Veda* and *Zendavesta*; it is known as the *dextrarum junctio* of the Romans; and it survives to the present day in the marriage ritual of the Christian nations of Europe. Among the Indo-European peoples, the joining of hands has its fixed place in the wedding ritual, it being generally followed by some religious rites. The custom of walking round the fire found in the *Rig Veda* in ancient Rome and most Teutonic and Slavonic countries, can with perfect certainty be claimed as Indo-European. It is also highly probable that the *burnt oblations*, which, according to the *Grihyasūtras*, are sacrificed in ancient India, and which also form part of the ceremony in ancient Rome, as well as in Greece (προγάμια, προτέλεια) belong to the Primitive Indo-European marriage ritual. The general result, said Dr. Winternitz, of a comparison of Indo-European marriage customs is this: The Primitive Indo-European community had arrived at a stage where *marriage by capture* was only surviving in a number of customs as sham-capture. Marriage was based on *wife purchase*. A number of ceremonies, both of a secular and of a religious character, existed already in the Primitive period. The joining of hands was probably the most important civil act, as signifying the man's entering on his rights over the woman, while the most important religious ceremony consisted in the bride being led round the fire. The bride was taken from her father's house to the home of the new husband. Among all the Indo-Europeans we find the ceremony of conducting the bride to the home of the husband (Roman *domum deductio*, Sanskrit *vivāha*, *Heimführung*). But whether this new home was an entirely new home founded by the man, or a "joint family," of which the bridegroom was only a member, cannot be decided from the marriage customs. The picture of Primitive Indo-European marriage customs agrees perfectly well with the conclusions at which philologists have arrived by sifting the Indo-European names of relationship.

Mr. Gomme followed with a paper on non-Aryan institutions in Britain, which drew from the chairman the significant remark

that the Roman theory of origin might be safely dismissed from serious consideration. Mr. C. L. Tupper read a very valuable paper on Indian institutions and feudalism, which was followed rather incongruously by a discursive paper by Mr. Hindes Groome on gipsy influence on folk-custom. Mr. A. W. Moore concluded the day with a short paper on the Tinwald.

In the evening the members dined together, and met again on Wednesday for the final business of the congress. Lady Welby read a paper on the significance of folk-lore, and Mr. Hugh Nevill on the classification of Cingalese folk-lore.

Mr. Lang was in the chair at the last meeting until just towards the close, when Mr. Hartland occupied it in the absence of the president. Votes of thanks were passed to the organizers of the congress, particular mention being made of Mr. Alfred Nutt, Mr. Ordish and Mr. Foster; and with a special vote of thanks to Mr. Gomme the congress closed—a success from the beginning to the end, and one which none who shared in it will easily forget.



Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

ON Saturday, October 3, by kind permission of the Earl of Dysart, the SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Ham House. It was the first time that this most important residence had ever been opened to any section of the public—a fact that added peculiar interest to the visit. Through the courtesy of that well-known Surrey archaeologist, Mr. G. C. Williamson, we are able to reproduce the following notes relative to the house and this visit: The house is an interesting specimen of domestic architecture of the time of James I. It was erected by Sir Thomas Vavasour, marshal of the king's household, and completed in 1610. About 1624 it was sold to John, Earl of Holderness, and by his heirs to Mr. William Murray. Murray was the son of the Rev. William Murray, Rector of Dysart, county Fife, and he came to court as page and whipping-boy to Prince Charles. His success in this office of proxy gave him the appointment of groom of the bedchamber when

Charles ascended the throne. In 1646 he was created Baron Huntingtower and Earl of Dysart; but his eldest daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir Lionel Tollemache and succeeded to the estates, obtained from Charles II. a new patent, dated 1660, creating her Baroness Huntingtower and Countess of Dysart in her own right. This lady exercised enormous influence upon political history in her time, and much of the importance of Ham is due to her action. Upon her husband's death she married John, Earl of Lauderdale, and obtained his advance to the triple dignity of Duke of Lauderdale, Baron of Petersham, and Earl of Guildford, all of which dignities on his death became extinct. His widow handed on the Dysart titles and estates to her eldest son, and from him they have descended. The house was constantly visited by the Stuart royal family during their sojourn at Richmond Palace, and in one of its rooms, still called the "Cabal Room," met the famous despotic ministers of Charles II., Coventry, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale, whose initials formed the word "Cabal," and whose secret meetings were the first resemblance England ever had to Cabinet Government. Few houses, indeed, have been more intimately connected with English history than Ham, and many interesting facts and notes had been gathered together by Mr. Kershaw, F.S.A., and were read to the assembled guests from the south terrace. The north front, facing the great iron gates, is of impressive appearance. Its simple red-brick pediment front, with two wings and arcade gradations to the central door; the range of fine lead busts painted stone colour, each in its oval niche along the side walls and front of the house; the colossal figure of Father Thames, and the wild, unkempt flower-garden in front, all help to enhance the beauty of the scene. In the great hall, paved with black and white marble, and having a gallery around the four sides of it, are noble pictures; they include two Sir Joshuas, life-size portraits of the two great Countesses, a Vandyck of the Duke of Richmond, and a Kneller of Lady Huntingtower. The little chapel, panelled in oak, is very interesting. Upon the panels are lovely old Italian silver candle-sconces exquisitely wrought; and upon the altar lies a folio prayer-book bound in Little Gidding filigree silver work, and presented by Charles II. The dining-room contains a large folding-screen of very rare Cochin China lacquer work, incised and richly coloured. In this particular kind of rare work Ham House is inordinately rich. In the great gallery is a cabinet of similar work, unsurpassed by any in existence save those in Holland, in the Queen's Palace at Amsterdam; two or three tables, a mirror, two *thermes* and an *étagère* are also of the same work, and of rich beauty. In the gallery to which the staircase leads is a very fine picture of the Dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale by Cornelius Janssen, a Kneller, and two glorious Lelys of the duke and duchess. That part of the house which was furnished by the Duchess of Lauderdale is in almost the precise state that it was when her grace drew up a still extant inventory. The furniture, pictures, china, and ornaments are as they were in Stuart times. One or two lovely cabinets, a table of Jacobean inlaid work, a snuffer-stand and snuffers of fine chased steel work wrought into graceful form, and a few pieces of superb Nankin blue china, are among

the noteworthy items in the gallery. The "Cabal Room" is hung with tapestry in Watteau design; the floor is of parquetry, in which appears at intervals the duchess's cipher and coronet; the furniture is all of one period, and most of it is still covered in the original gorgeous crimson and green Genoese velvet, which has now faded into a rich series of half-tones. Between the windows is a commode richly inlaid in a florid design with musical instruments, and at the fireplace are metal-covered and mounted bellows and brush hanging from rosettes by hooks and chain, all the metal work of which is of richly-chased silver. The screen between them bears as its ornament the interlaced C's of Charles II. in silver, "Carolus a Carolo," and bosses and urns of the precious metal as delicately formed as if for jewellery. Many of the rooms are hung with grand sheets of Mortlake tapestry of Stuart period. The cabinets bear upon them paintings by Cuyp, Wouvermanns, Steenwycke, and Vandervelde, great artists largely patronized by the duchess. This gallery is 80 feet long, and Lord Dysart has had it and the whole house lighted by electricity. The gallery is hung with royal and family portraits, many of the former by Lely having been specially done for the duke. Vandycks, Janssens, and Knellers form an *embarras de richesse*, and the room and its contents are of incomparable value. In one room Verrio painted the ceiling, in another Venice sent her choicest productions for the hangings. Above one mantelpiece is a portrait of the countess by Vandyck, rich in depth of magnificent colour, and yet another mantelshelf was taken in hand by Vandervelde, and enriched with gems of shipping and sea. Titian and Correggio contributed two fine heads; Holbein is represented by a stern and powerful Melancthon; Leonardo da Vinci by a St. Anthony; while Poelenberg, Watteau, and Petitot are not overlooked. The miniatures of themselves are worth careful study, Hilliard, Petitot, and Da Costa being well represented. A lock of hair from the ill-fated Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, is chief among the relics; but the main interest after the pictures is in the furniture, tapestry, and china. A very rare musical instrument stands in one room—a harpsichord by Ruckers, of Antwerp, with two manuals of black and white keys and quill plectrons plucking the wires, and with a sordine and two dampers in the form of stops. It is in its original highly decorated case, and upon an interesting original stand with turned legs and a cross-bar. The library is truly, in the words of Dibdin, a "wonderful book paradise," and we hope will never be allowed to lose its historical and complete importance. It contains no less than fourteen Caxtons, amongst which are the *Life of St. Wenefrid*, Chaucer, Virgil's *Boke of Eneydos*, *Divers Ghostly Matters*, *Governayle of Helthe*, *Polychronicon*, etc. Wynkyn de Worde's *Parliament of Deuylls* and *Boke of Hawkyngs* are also here; some grand *incunabula* and *editiones principes*; books in black letter and on vellum; gorgeous old crimson morocco bindings and fine monastic bindings in boards and leather, besides a historical collection of MSS. and letters of Stuart times of paramount importance. The visitors were unanimous in their expressions of great and cordial thanks to Lord Dysart for his generosity in throwing open such a treasure-house of art to Surrey archaeologists; and to the two secretaries of the society,

Messrs. Stevenson and Cooper, warm thanks are also due for the success and enjoyment of a day ranking very high in the red-letter days of Surrey archaeology.



The new number of the collections of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY is in the members' hands this month (September), and is an important issue. It contains the first instalment of the catalogue of Surrey church plate, on behalf of which one gentleman has, we are aware, laboured for many years, and which at length, thanks to the assiduous care of the Rev. T. S. Cooper, one of the secretaries, is rapidly approaching completion. Illustrations of many of the finest specimens are given, but we will postpone a longer notice of Surrey church plate till the list is complete, and the task at an end. Suffice it at present to state that the work is well and carefully done, the descriptions clear and concise, and the particulars detailed and minute. The library of the society has at length been catalogued, and this catalogue appears in the new part. This, again, is work that was repeatedly postponed by the late secretary; but by his successor in office, Mr. Mill Stevenson, has been completed, and is well and carefully done. The society possesses a small but choice library of works of local topographical interest. There are descriptions of two brasses in the book, also from the hand of Mr. Stevenson, and an interesting account of a monument in Richmond Church, written by our old friend, Mr. J. Challenor Smith. A further section both of the Surrey visitation and of Surrey wills appears, an article by Mr. Bax on a muster-roll of troops in Surrey in 1627, and an extremely valuable contribution by Messrs. Browning and Kirk toward the early history of Battersea. Mr. Jackson, F.S.A., describes Eagle House, Wimbledon, and illustrates his paper with four good plates, and there are other articles of importance. Lastly, the index to Vol. X., which is also the work of Mr. Mill Stevenson, closes the volume, and is an excellent example of all that an index should be. Surrey archaeologists are at last to be congratulated upon having awoken from a period of comparative lethargy, and under the watchful care of Messrs. Cooper and Stevenson the society is evidently in a really sound and flourishing condition.



The second part of Vol. XXV. of MONTGOMERYSHIRE COLLECTIONS, issued by the POWYS-LAND CLUB in October, comprises two hundred pages of well-printed archaeological material pertaining to the county. Rev. Elias Owen writes on parish terriers. Mr. Richard Williams continues "Montgomeryshire Worthies," and Rev. John Fisher "Montgomeryshire Saints." A Celtic bell from Llangystewyn is described and illustrated, together with other examples of early Welsh bells. Mr. E. Rowley Morris continues his interesting account of the parish of Kerry. Natural history has its share in this volume, in papers on the geology and conchology of the district, as well as a quaint account of monstrosities in plants. A variety of useful and noteworthy odds and ends also find their place in this number. The publications of the Powys-Land Club continue to rank high among provincial archaeological proceedings.

The eighth volume of the transactions of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY contains 236 pages of valuable archaeological information. Though everything that comes from the pen of General Pitt-Rivers is eminently worth having, it seems to us somewhat a mistake for the council of a northern society to give twenty pages to his account of the excavations at Bokerly and Wansdyke, in Wilts, and their bearing on the Roman occupation of Britain. The church of Warton is well described by Mr. W. O. Roper, and illustrated with lithographs of the old shield of Washington on the western face of the tower, which has been often referred to as a link connecting the family of the great President of the United States with the village of Warton. For many years all trace of this shield had disappeared, but four or five years ago some of the rough-cast with which the tower had been covered fell off, and brought to light the missing stone. Mr. D. F. Howorth writes on "The Revolutionary Period of the Eighteenth Century in Europe, as illustrated by Coins and Medals." Winslow Church and monuments are described by Mr. J. Holme Nicholson. Dr. Colley March has an interesting brief paper on flints and pottery in connection with early interments, and also a disquisition on the "Place names Twistle, Skef, and Arch." The Hanging Bridge at Manchester is well described and illustrated by Mr. Richard Gill. Mr. Robert Langton contributes an appreciative notice of that late veteran in archaeology, Charles Roach Smith. The annual proceedings, report of council, treasurer's account, list of members, and one or two shorter papers, complete the volume, which is well edited by Mr. Charles W. Sutton.



The members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, under the leadership of Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., the honorary secretary, visited the old hall and church at Tabley on September 12. By the courtesy of Mr. Leigh they were enabled to include in their visit Tabley House, a privilege of no little value, since the house is rarely open to inspection. Arriving at Knutsford by train, the party drove to Tabley House, which was built about the year 1769, from the designs of Mr. Carr, of York. It is of brick and stone of the Doric order. The columns which support the portico are very large, and each consists only of a single block of stone from the Runcorn quarries. There is a sub-hall, cool and airy in summer, and comparatively warm in winter. The house was frequently visited by George IV., and the bedroom and dressing-room he occupied were shown. In the perambulation of the mansion Mrs. Leigh pointed out a Sedan chair of the time of Queen Anne, several of the doors carved by the Chippendales, a portion of the banner under which Charles I. fought at Edgehill, a marble antique dug up near Pæstum, and various other curiosities. The chief treasures of the house, however, are the pictures. These include portraits of Strafford and of Sir Philip Mainwaring, by Vandyck; of Sir Peter Leycester, the historian, and Lady Leycester, his wife, both ascribed to Sir Peter Lely; of Georgiana Maria, Lady de Tabley, in the character of Hope, and of George IV., both by Sir Thomas Lawrence; of Miss Lister, afterwards Mrs. Parker, of Browsholme, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and of John Fleming, first Lord de

Tabley, by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Simpson, the head being by the former, and his last work. After leaving Tabley House the members were conducted through Tabley Park to the Old Hall. Tabley Old Hall is a picturesque and stately specimen of the architecture where timber and plaster were chiefly used; and was erected by John Leycester about the beginning of the reign of Richard II. (1377). It was then called the New Hall of Nether Tabley. It stands on an island on the upper portion of the mere, and, being covered with ivy, presents a very picturesque appearance. The building, of which only the eastern side remains, appears to have been originally quadrangular. The entrance is on the east side, to the left of which is a low wainscotted wall, one fourth of which is occupied by a large oak staircase leading to a gallery which runs round two sides of the apartment. At the entrance to the hall is a Roman statue, basso-relievo, in stone, of Hercules with his club, and lion's skin over his shoulders. It was found near Ribchester. On the west side of the hall is a fine carved chimney-piece, with grotesque carvings of Cleopatra and Lucretia, each at the point of death. It is dated 1619. There is a collection of ancient arms and armour, and a collection of African arms and curiosities collected by Lord de Tabley in Upper Egypt and Nubia in 1874. There is also an ancient stone urn or handmill brought from Salesbury Hall, near Ribchester, two figures of saints in carved wood from the chapel of Osbaldeston Hall, Lancashire, and a stone with ogham inscription found on the seashore near Hexham.—The party next proceeded to St. Peter's Chapel. There seem to have been three chapels in Tabley, whereof each of them was denominated, in its order and time, Tabley Chapel. The first, and most ancient, according to the description given by the local historian Sir Peter Leycester, was seated near the Old Hall Manor of Nether Tabley. Another, generally known to travellers by the name of the "chappell in the streete," seems to have been erected not long after the marriage of Thomas Daniel, of Over Tabley, Esq., with Maude Leycester, daughter of John Leycester, of Nether Tabley, Esq., A.D. 1448, for the ease and convenience of these two families and their servants, and placed in the middle way between their two houses, situated in Over Tabley, in the parish of Rostherne. "An old pitiful structure, ill-placed; and was lately (1677) taken down." The last and best chapel was built of brick and stone at the Manor Hall of Nether Tabley, by Sir Peter Leycester, baronet, situated in the south-east corner of the garden, within the pool, close to the pool side; begun upon June 29, A.D. 1675, upon a Tuesday, and was finished within and completed A.D. 1678, the last day of May. The church contains some good stained glass and carved oak.—The last place visited was Holford Hall, Plumbley. It was built by Lady Cholmondeley, who died there in 1625. She was the only child of Christopher Holford, Esq., of Holford, and wife of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley. On her father's death, in 1681, a litigation was begun which lasted forty years, and resulted in the division of the family estates between the lady and her uncle, George Holford, of Newborough in Dutton. King James I. called her the "Bold Ladie of Cheshire." The Hall originally consisted of three parts of a quadrangle, the fourth

side of which was formed by the moat and the bridge. The bridge over the moat is of stone, and has circular recesses and seats on each side. The house itself, now a farmhouse, is a quaint timber and plaster building, but only about a third part of the original structure remains. The most curious feature of the Hall was contained in a wing, which has been most unfortunately destroyed within the last few years, certainly since 1877, and consisted of a piazza, over which projected an upper story, looking into the court, and resting on wooden pillars. This part is now replaced by an exceedingly ugly brick structure.

The second excursion of the WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on Thursday, September 17, Dudley being chosen as the place of meeting, on the invitation of Gilbert Claughton, Esq., near to whose hospitable house the remains of the Cluniac priory were visited. The extraordinary limestone caverns, which were lighted with thousands of candles, caused much interest; but the grand old castle on its lofty hill evoked the closest attention. No remains of the Saxon buildings were observed, the keep being entirely built by Roger de Somery, A.D. 1261-1272, and the later buildings in the great court being the work of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1553. The great gateway, which is of the same date as the keep, is perhaps the most interesting part of the castle, and it was noticed that there is a portcullis groove in the inner, as well as the outer, archway, which is unusual.

The final excursion of the season of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB was made in September to Templepatrick, Rathmore, and Dunagore. A short halt enabled the party to visit the Roughfort, the cemetery of which is now much spoiled by the recent barbarous vandalism of a neighbouring mill-owner, which is to be doubly regretted, as it was not only an ancient stronghold, but was the rallying point for a large contingent of the Presbyterian insurgents prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1798, and from its height floated the Irish flag, which afterwards led the column, singing the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs, to Antrim. The huge pagan monument of Carn Greine next attracted attention and its antiquity was guessed at, whilst some of the more practical measured the large top-stones, which numbered ten, and approximated their weight at from four to eight tons each. Many theories have been put forth as to its origin and use, but the former is lost in the mists of the past, and the latter has only a little light thrown upon it by the name Carn Greine, which means the grave of Greine, who was a princess. Close by, adjoining a modern farmhouse, was the old church and the graveyard of Carn Greine, which was used so recently as 1830. Killmakee (Cill-mac-aedh, the church of the son of Hugh) being reached, the curious structure, resembling both a stone circle and a cairn, was examined. It consists of forty large boulder stones, laid in a circle over seventy feet in diameter, the interior being filled with loose stones and earth, and planted with trees. After a short time spent at this very perfect and interesting example of the architecture of primitive man, a short drive

brought the club to the royal residence of Rath-Mora of Moylinne. Some good rubbings were taken of the two or three fine sculptured stones in the graveyard, and the peculiar old vault that did duty in times when medical students had some difficulty in procuring "subjects," was carefully examined. The moat or dun was then visited, and the view from its summit much admired. This dun is partly natural and partly artificial, and is extensively burrowed with souterrains. On the hill behind can still be traced the trenches thrown up by the United Irishmen in 1798, to which they retreated after their defeat at Antrim, but subsequently laid down their arms upon a general amnesty being granted by the authorities to all except the leaders. A speedy drive then brought the party to Templepatrick, where the general meeting was held, Mr. Alex. Tate, C.E., in the chair. Some new members were elected, and the secretary read the list of attendance at the different excursions for the season, which were much larger than on any previous year. It was also announced that the present roll of membership is the largest ever attained by the club.

On September 12, the members of the THORESBY SOCIETY (Leeds) visited Kiddal Hall and Barwick. Kiddal Hall, which is situated about seven miles south of Tadcaster, is but little known to the antiquary or lover of domestic architecture, though it is well worthy of study. Mr. Morkill gave a sketch of its history. It was formerly the seat of the Ellis family. The oldest part of the house as it now stands was erected about 1390 after a plain design, with windows small and high up, as demanded by the unsettled state of the country. But with Henry VII. came peace, and at that date the banqueting-hall was relieved by the insertion of a fine bay-window built of Huddlestone limestone. A Latin inscription round the cornice commands all to "pray for the good estate of Thomas Ellis and Ann, his wife, who caused this window to be made, anno domini 1501." Above this there is some carving in the shape of vine leaves and religious emblems. The window is filled with leaded glass, whilst on several others are shields with the Ellis arms, impaled on those of the Calverleys and other families into which the Ellises married. Mr. Morkill then pointed out that the gable at the end of the house nearest to the highroad is of a later date than any other part of the building. The upper portion is of timber work filled in with plaster, but this is covered with ivy at the present day. Having examined all points of interest on the exterior of the building, the party explored the interior. Of course the arrangement of the rooms is very different now from what it was in days gone by. The building is used as a farm-house, and consequently appearance has been sacrificed for utility in one or two instances. From Kiddal Hall the party drove to the pretty village of Barwick, some two miles away by road. Here the old church was visited. The various monuments were pointed out by Mr. Morkill. Attention was also drawn to a Saxon window situated at the east end of the church. This was discovered some years ago covered with plaster, which was at once removed. Another indubitable evidence of Saxon origin of the building is the herring-bone walling to be seen at the east end. One or two old tombstones in the church were inspected. The inscriptions on these

are all but worn off. Thoresby, however, has recorded them as far as was possible. One is supposed to cover the remains of a member of the Ellis family. Leaving the church, the archaeologists paid a visit to the earthworks at Barwick. These earthworks covered thirteen acres, and are attributed to King Henry in the seventh century.

THE ESSEX FIELD CLUB held a successful excursion in September, attended by about sixty of the members and friends, to St. Osyth and Brightlingsea. At St. Osyth the church was first inspected, the vicar, Rev. J. E. Potts, accompanying the party and pointing out the most interesting features of the edifice. It was originally a cruciform structure, and in the fourteenth century documents it alluded to as the Minster of St. Peter and St. Paul. From an inventory of the goods and effects of the church and priory made by the king's commissioners after the dissolution, it appears that the church had a chapel on the south side, a chapel and vestry on the north, and a chapter-house and chapel at the west end. The vicar gave a quaint narrative relative to some ships' companies of pious Danes, who in days of yore landed at St. Osyth, and kneeling in the church offered up prayers for a favourable voyage to their native land. Upon concluding his orisons, one of the sea-captains purloined a valuable piece of marble from the south porch of the church; but so dire were the misfortunes resulting to the voyagers that the sinful captain put back in haste and restored the stolen property. The noble monuments of the D'Arcy family and to the Earl and Countess of Rochford came in for their share of attention, so also did the remarkable "fold" within which communicants were wont to kneel. It is shaped like a horse shoe, and, together with other portions of the chancel, has been recently restored by Sir J. H. Johnson. The roof of the north aisle of this ancient church merits special notice, being superbly carved in chestnut, each beam worked in a different design, and the whole executed in the spirit of a true artist. Afterwards the party paid a visit to the priory and grounds, originally an Augustinian monastery, supposed to occupy the site of an ancient nunnery founded by St. Osyth. The old nunnery was plundered by the Danes, and, according to the legend, St. Osyth's head was cut off near the spring in Nun's Wood. The spring, says the old story, arose at this tragic scene of martyrdom. In the year 1118 Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, founded the priory, and up to the time of the suppression its endowments and possessions throughout the county were very considerable. After the suppression the site was converted into a seat by Lord D'Arcy, to members of whose family the handsome monuments and effigies in the church were erected.—On approaching Brightlingsea and the mouth of the Colne, a halt was made, whilst Mr. Shenstone delivered some interesting and learned notes relative to the Colne oyster fishery. He contended that man's taste for the oyster was probably inherited from that lower type of being which preceded his appearance on the earth. Oyster-shells were found amongst the kitchen refuse of ancient British camps and in the remains of Roman villas; and in the relics of ancient Rome itself, Colchester natives had been found. The first documentary

evidence of the Colchester native was in the charter granted to the borough of Colchester by Richard I. in 1189. This charter was a confirmation of earlier rights and privileges. The fishery had been much neglected in the past. In 1727, in an action between Waldegrave *versus* the Corporation, its value was judged at only £100 per annum. In the year just ended the corporation received £1,817 8s. 8d. from these fisheries as their share in the profits, and the year before the amount was over £2,000. Morant stated that in 1748 a peck of oysters was rarely obtained for less than 4s. Recently prices had been as high as £12 or £14 per bushel.—The remainder of the afternoon was spent in strolling along the side of the creek over a field of great interest to the botanist and entomologist.

THE last excursion for the season of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in September, when the members visited Castle-au-Dinas. A paper was read by the president, Mr. W. Bolitho, from which we take the following extracts. He considered that Castle-au-Dinas was one of the most conspicuous of early inland as opposed to cliff fortifications. The castle, which stands about 600 feet above the sea-level, consisted of two stone walls, one within the other, in a circular form, surrounding the area of the hill. The ruins are now fallen on each side of these walls, and show the work to have been of great height and thickness. There was also a third and outmost wall built more than half way round, but it was left unfinished. Within the walls are many little enclosures of a circular form, about 7 yards in diameter, with little walls round them of 2 feet and 3 feet high. They appeared to have been so many huts erected for the shelter of the garrison. The diameter of the whole fort, from east to west, is 400 feet, and from north to south 460 feet, and the principal graff or ditch is 60 feet wide. Towards the south the sides of this mountain are marked by two large green paths, about 10 feet wide, which were visibly cleared by art of their natural roughness for the more convenient approach to this garrison. Near the middle of this area is a wall almost choked with its own ruins, and at a little distance a narrow pit, its sides walled round, probably dug for water, but now filled with rubbish. Dr. Borlase is a strong supporter of the Danish origin of these fortifications, and certainly makes an interesting point when he speaks of the support given by similar erections, all within a short distance and within sight of each other. The Danes chose this west part of Cornwall for disembarking their troops and planting their garrisons, because small parties (as doubtless they were at first) were not easily surrounded, forced, and cut off here as they would have been in a more extended country. They placed the forts in sight of one another that the alarm might reach from one castle to another, and that signals of distress, or assemblage, and making ready might be communicated in a minute. Such and other arguments are adduced in favour of the Danish theory, but, to the ordinary observer, they would seem not very convincing, and one can't avoid preferring the views of those who regard these fortifications as the "Tre," or as the central point in the life of individuals, families, or districts.

On the fourth expedition of the WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB for this season, the members visited Dunchurch, Willoughby, Braunston, and Ashby St. Legers, under the leadership of Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., the hon. sec. At Dunchurch the rendezvous of the gunpowder conspirators was pointed out. It is now a private house; but in 1605 it was an inn, known as "The Sign of the Lion." The church was visited. It is in the Decorated style chiefly, and was restored some years ago, before the true principles of church restoration were properly understood. The roofs are ceiled, though it was stated that the old roof is either partly or wholly in existence. A curious mural monument, with folding doors, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Newcombe, printer to Charles II., and founder of some almshouses, here drew some attention.—The party then drove forward to Willoughby. There, too, the church had been unhappily restored about forty-five years ago. It contains several ancient monuments, and a curious bell-shaped stone font.—A drive of a little over a mile brought the visitors to the village of Braunston, just within the borders of Northamptonshire. The church was mostly rebuilt and enlarged in 1848, much on the same lines and style (Decorated) as its predecessor. Mr. Fretton drew attention to a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain mail, supposed to represent William, the fourth Lord Ros. The communion-plate was exhibited, one of the chalices bearing date 1657. The registers are remarkably well preserved. They date from 1538, and contain many interesting items, and are somewhat unusually arranged, baptisms, marriages, and burials being placed in columns on the same page. They would well repay careful search.—The members next proceeded to Ashby St. Legers, which proved to be the crowning point of the day's excursion. The church, dedicated to St. Leodegarius, hence the name of the parish (St. Legers), is full of architectural and monumental interest, and Mr. Wood ably pointed out the leading features of this remarkable building and its contents. The rood-screen, of unusual merit, is perfect, being splayed on each side with delicate fan tracery, and retaining many traces of its original decoration in gold and colour. The stone stairs within the south pier are complete, and retain the original door of communication at the foot of them. The open benches in the nave are for the most part perfect, with their elaborately carved bench-ends; and the floor retains an unusually large number of monumental brasses, one within the altar rails (of Sir William Catesby, favourite of Richard III.) being especially fine. The north aisle of the chancel forms a mortuary chapel of the Arnold family, having a canopied monument in Caen stone of modern but good workmanship in the centre. The piscina is supported on an octagonal shaft. In the chancel are mural tablets of the Catesby, Janson, and Ashley families, and the present owners of the manor. In the south chancel aisle was formerly a chantry, as shown by a piscina in the south wall. The Hall pew is an elaborate specimen of Jacobean work. Mr. Fretton drew attention to the evidences of considerable alterations having been effected in the nave during the Perpendicular period, the tower and chancel being of the Decorated style, and the present nave more lofty than the former one, as shown by the

original weather-moulding on the east side of the tower. The visitors were courteously received by Mrs. Senhouse, wife of Captain Senhouse, the present owner of the manor, and invited to see the interior of the Hall, which abounded with objects of antiquarian and artistic interest.

The fourth part (October) of the first volume of the EX LIBRIS SOCIETY contains "Remarques sur quelques ex Libris Contemporains," by M. Octave Uzanere, reprinted with illustrations from *Le Livre Moderne*; a continuation of "Library Interior Book-Plates," by Arthur Vicars, F.S.A.; "Some Anomalies in Armorial ex Libris," by Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A. and also a variety of editorial notes and correspondence.

On Friday, October 9, the members of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held one of the quarterly meetings of the society at Mount Bures, visiting first the church, which is unfortunately so damaged by the restoration which took place some years since as to be almost devoid of interest, the original central Norman tower with the small chancel arch, about 6 feet wide, being entirely swept away, and replaced by a nondescript tower with short transepts, entirely altering its character. Adjoining the church is a mound, covering about an acre and a half of ground, and having an altitude of about 80 feet. At the base it is surrounded by a trench. Many surmises were made as to its origin; but the opinion which was most favoured was that it was for sepulchral purposes, and possibly Roman, many proofs of Roman occupation having been found in the district, notably so the great find mentioned by Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii., p. 25. The next church visited was the ancient church of Althamston. Here the hand of the restorer has not been, and the result is that many most interesting features remain. The font is Norman, very plain, square, with shallow arches. There are two low side-windows, formed by an extension downwards of the ordinary window, one in the north aisle still retains the shutter. This aisle has a piscina, and so evidently was a chapel, but to whom dedicated unknown. The church is early Decorated, and some fragments of very fine glass remain in the windows. The chancel is sadly disfigured by a low ceiling, which hides half the chancel arch. After inspecting this church the party went on to the adjoining parish, Lamarsh. Here they found an unmistakable Early English church, with that feature so thoroughly East Anglian—a round tower. This church also has suffered from the restorer. Originally, the only entrance to the tower was from the church by an arch about 4 feet wide, but the architect improved upon it by taking it out and putting a larger arch in of no particular style—a quite needless procedure. The rood-screen was also improved by adding a carved and perforated border to the top. This rood-screen, if it had not been interfered with, was a very good one, and fairly perfect. Altogether, a very pleasant and profitable afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed.

The following are the papers for the winter session of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN

SOCIETY: November 13, Mr. John Lister, M.A., of Shibden Hall, on "The Pilgrimage of Grace," No. III.; December 18, Mr. William Cudworth (author of the *Life of Abraham Sharpe*, etc.), "Antiquities of Bailden and Rumbolds Moors," with illustrations; January 8, Mr. T. T. Empsall, "Notes from some Modern Rolls of the Bradford Manor Court"; February 19, Mr. C. A. Fedever, "The Genesis of English Surnames"; March 11, Mr. Butler Wood, "Some Old Bradford Artists"; April 8, Mr. William Claridge, M.A., "The Bradford Grammar School."



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

It is on the cards that the approaching winter may be signalized by a very pretty controversy. The booklet announced by Messrs. William Hodge and Co., of Glasgow, bearing the title *Per Lineam Valli; a New Argument*, will be a thoroughgoing criticism of the present theory of the origin and meaning of the vallum of Hadrian's Wall. Mr. George Neilson has, we understand, made a careful examination of the massive earthworks, and, founding on overlooked or little-regarded data, and making use of a new series of rationalia, has reached conclusions seriously adverse to the current doctrine, which, after a long period of peaceful acquiescence of antiquaries, will require to assume the defensive. Whatever be the merits or demerits of Mr. Neilson's new views, they will not be lacking in firm enunciation. The work will be illustrated with diagrammatic sections, and will raise issues of the first importance in the Roman art of fortification.

Messrs. A. Brown and Sons, of Hull, have in the press the second volume of *Bygone Lincolnshire*, edited by Mr. William Andrews. The opening chapter is by Mr. Tindall Wildridge, on Lincoln Cathedral. The editor has gathered round him a strong staff of contributors, and it is expected that the new volume will surpass the previous one in the variety and value of its contents. The same firm have nearly ready an important work on *Hull Gilds*, from the painstaking pen of the Rev. Dr. Lambert, chairman of the Hull School Board.

Mr. Murray is about to publish a monograph by Professor Earle on *The Psalter of 1539*, as a landmark of English literature. The text will be printed in black-letter.

Messrs. Percival and Co. have in the press a volume on *The Art Teaching of John Ruskin*, by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, which is intended as a contribution to the better understanding of Mr. Ruskin's work by doing for the writings of Mr. Ruskin what other disciples have done for other masters—systematizing where he scorns system, condensing where he has indulged in redundancy, and collecting and comparing his scattered utterances on the various branches of his wide-spread subject.

Mr. Ernest Axon is editing for Messrs. William Andrews and Co., Hull, a volume under the title of *Bygone Lancashire*, which will be ready at an early period. "Lancashire fair women," says the old proverb, but the County Palatine is famous not only for its charming witches, but also for the memorable historical events that have taken place within its borders, for the quaint and curious customs that have survived from past ages, for the strongly-marked characteristics of its natives, and for the quick life of its populous industrial districts. These varied interests will be found reflected in the pages of *Bygone Lancashire*, which will contain articles written in a pleasant but scholarly style, and will include contributions from some of the leading authors and antiquaries who have devoted themselves to the elucidation of the annals and associations of a county memorable alike in the present and the past. The volume will be appropriately illustrated.

Mr. William Andrews is preparing for early publication a second edition of his *Old Church Lore*. Another volume on similar lines from his pen may be expected early in the coming year.

A series of interesting notes, which have appeared in the carefully-conducted columns of the *West Riding Pioneer*, under the title of *Loose Leaves of the Craven History*, is shortly to reappear in book form. The editor is Mr. W. H. Dawson, favourably known as the historian of Shipton, and author of other works.

Captain John Travis Cook is to lecture this session at the Hull Literary Club on the "Humber Historically Considered." He is a recognised authority on Hull history.

Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., lectures before the Royal Institute, Hull, on November 24, on "The Sepulchral Monuments of England."

The inscriptions discovered at Verona, in regulating the course of the Adige, will be published immediately, and the numerous coins discovered at the same time will be edited and illustrated by Professor Milani.

By the aid of two collaborators, Professors Man and Sogliano, the editor Furchheim, of Naples, will shortly publish a catalogue describing all the works relative to Ercolano and Pompei.

Monsieur Deloche has communicated at one of the last sittings of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres some information regarding a gold ring, with seal, discovered in a sepulture at Wittlingingen in Bavaria. It bears incised the bearded head of a man wearing a radiated helmet or diadem, presenting a type of Gothic art, modified by the influence of Frankish art. In the same tomb was found a fibula with the Gothic name "Ufilas."

At the same sitting in Paris, M. Merrant announced the discovery of a Hittite inscription made by Messrs. Ramsay and Hogarth at Bulgar-Maden in Asia Minor. It bears in the beginning, as it would seem, the genealogy and title of a prince, of whom other inscriptions have been found during late years, and an

invocation to the protecting divinities of his kingdom; and then follows the text of the inscription, which has to be further studied before it can be read.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

OLD DUNDEE, ECCLESIASTICAL, BURGHAL, AND SOCIAL, PRIOR TO THE REFORMATION. By Alexander Maxwell, F.S.A.Scot. *David Douglas*, Edinburgh. Small 4to. Pp. xvi., 424. Price (in cloth) 12s. 6d.

Mr. Maxwell is already most favourably known as the author of another volume, uniform with the above, on the history of Old Dundee, as narrated out of the Town Council Register. This new work, dealing with an earlier period than that covered by his previous volume, will fully sustain the reputation he then achieved as an interesting and faithful local chronicler. The material has, in a great measure, been obtained by a thorough search among the oldest-existing records of the Dundee Burgh Court, which have not hitherto been investigated, and this information has been supplemented and illustrated by other unpublished documents. The first volume of Records of the Burgh Court begins on November 28, 1520, and closes on October 13, 1523. Then comes a considerable hiatus, the next extant volume not beginning till 1550. From that year to 1568, the proceedings of the court cover eight volumes. All these records have been patiently digested, as well as various other documents among the city archives, in the Edinburgh Register House, and in the London Record Office. These pages afford yet another proof of the dominating influence of the Church before the advent of the reformation. It is a work, as the author claims, which "brings to view the venerable buildings as they stood while yet serving their ancient uses—St. Mary's Church at the time of its utmost magnificence, when the ministering chaplains offered reverent worship at the numerous altars, or joined in solemn procession through the high-arched aisles—the bells chiming 'six score and nine straits' at 'matin, mess, and evensang'; the lesser churches and chapels, some of them very humble, when each had its own priest performing daily duties; and the several monasteries as they existed while the friars were yet in residence peacefully idling out their studious or lazy lives. It shows the efforts that were made to hinder and to forward the reformation, and, when that great work was accomplished, the burghal and social changes which resulted, and how Church revenues and property became appropriated."

That which strikes us as somewhat peculiar in the town's discipline before the reformation, and which certainly is in contrast with that which prevailed in England, is that the civil authorities imposed ecclesiastical penalties. The "magistrates," in 1520-3,

occasionally punished offenders by causing them to make reparation before the high altar or elsewhere in the great church of St. Mary, and mulcted them in wax candles for its illumination. Thus Andre Walcar is ordered by the civil powers "to come on Sunday next before the hie mess, when the priests join in the procession, and offer a candle of a pound of wax, and ask the Bailies' forgiveness." A brawl having taken place in the Market Place, Sande Leg is adjudged by the same authorities "to offer a candle of wax to Our Lady, and gif he fails to double the next Sunday, and gif he fails thereafter, or wears headpiece or swerd on the Hie Gait, to be banishit the town." Willy Marshal, for "inobedience done to the Bailies," and for not paying the king's tax, is ordered to come to the kirk on Sunday before the time of "hie mess in sark and gown, bare foote and bare heid, with a candle of a pound of wax, and ask the Bailies' forgiveness, and offer the candle where they ordain him." A good and full account of the great church and its various altars is given, and care is taken by the author not to needlessly reflect in a hostile way on the unreformed faith; but it becomes occasionally manifest, as will be noted by any well-instructed Catholic, whether Scotch, English, or Roman, that Mr. Maxwell does not understand the details and uses of Church worship, and this somewhat spoils passages, such as one on pp. 42 and 43, which are eloquent and fairly appreciative in their description of the ritual of the past.

Notable men, and important historical incidents, are met with frequently throughout these pages, and are dealt with in a graphic and interesting manner. Thus we read here of Hector Boece, the historian, pleading in the Burgh Court; of George Wishart, the martyr, doing his merciful work among the sick; of the English invaders, who professed to have come on a missionary enterprise, and completed their labours by destroying the burgh; of the brothers Wedderburn, the part they bore in the great changes that were taking place, and the local associations of their writings; and of John Knox, the stalwart reformer, sitting in council with the other leaders of the congregation.

The system of burghal government, the social condition of the people, and the circumstances of common life during the sixteenth century, when religious change was the great feature of Scottish history as well as of the history of many other parts of Christendom, are here set forth in stirring and direct narrative. The plan of the book is good, the printing clear, the appearance handsome—all this, coupled with excellently-treated and original material and a comprehensive index, make up a volume with which it is impossible to conceive that the purchaser will be disappointed.



WITH POET AND PLAYER. By William Davenport Adams. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo. Pp. viii., 228. Price 4s. 6d.

These brief essays on literature and the stage do credit to the author. It is a pleasant, chatty little volume, a proof of wide reading, and a careful discrimination in the selection of material. The Poet's Pipe, Stage Furniture, The Literature of Salad, Botany on the Boards, and a score or so of similar subjects, are lightly touched upon, conveying fresh

information, or happily recalling forgotten incidents and quotations in a bright and cheerful style. The Poetry of Patriotism gives us apt citations from Austin, Collins, Campbell, Tennyson, Eliza Cook, Gerald Massey, Arthur Clough, and Swinburne. We present the author with the following tombstone-epitaph on a local patriot that can be read in the churchyard of Kirk Hallam:—

When Bony lost, he praised the nation's glory;
When Bony won, he said it was a story.

RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE. By G. W. E. Russell. *Sampson, Low, Marston, and Co.* Crown 8vo. Pp. vi., 290, with photogravure portrait. Price 3s. 6d.

We have already noticed the three first volumes of this happy-conceived series of *The Queen's Prime Ministers* which gave the record of the lives of Beaconsfield, Melbourne, and Peel. To Mr. George Russell has fallen the more difficult task of writing the life of a great man still living. No one, however, can gainsay the fact that Mr. Russell has accomplished his work with tact, taste, and ability. This book aims at little more than a clear statement of facts chronologically arranged. The successive events of a great man's life, and his own recorded words, have been allowed to speak for themselves; and where comment was required, it has been sought in the writings of contemporary observers. Original criticism has been used as sparingly as possible. But notwithstanding this modest disclaimer in the preface, these pages are no mere dry chronicle or collection of newspaper clippings; they are pleasant and readable from beginning to end, and could only have been put together by one who had a stirring theme to inspire him, and who was himself a master of letters. The only quarrel we have with the book is that it pays such very brief and passing attention to the literary side of Mr. Gladstone's life. In many respects he is a true antiquary, particularly in all ecclesiastical subjects, in which he is singularly well versed. It is a book that can be cordially commended to Tories or Liberals, to Conservatives or Radicals—to all, in fact, who desire to gain an insight into the life and manners of one of the most remarkable and gifted men of the century. To all but those of unutterable meanness, who allow political spite to hurry them into a longing for the death or failing powers of one their stunted natures cannot understand, these pages will give satisfaction and yield abundant interest. The writer of this notice has some knowledge of Mr. Gladstone in his home at Hawarden, and can therefore fully bear out the truth of the paragraph with which Mr. Russell closes his memoir:

"In order to form the highest and the truest estimate of Mr. Gladstone's character, it is necessary to see him at home. There are some people who appear to the best advantage on the distant heights, elevated by intellectual eminence above the range of scrutiny, or shrouded from too close observation by the misty glamour of great station and great affairs. Others are seen at their best in the middle distance of official intercourse, and in the friendly, but not intimate, relations of professional and public life. But the noblest natures are those which are seen to the greatest advantage in the close communion of the home, and here Mr. Gladstone is pre-eminently

attractive. His extraordinary vigour and youthfulness of mind and body, his unbroken health and buoyant spirits, form an atmosphere of infectious vitality. He delights in hospitality, and, to quote a phrase of Sydney Smith's, 'receives his friends with that honest joy which warms more than dinner or wine.' The dignity, the order, the simplicity, and, above all, the fervent and manly piety of his daily life, form a spectacle far more impressive than his most magnificent performances in Parliament or on the platform. He is the idol of those who are most closely associated with him, whether by the ties of blood, of friendship, or of duty; and perhaps it is his highest praise to say that he is not unworthy of the devotion which he inspires."

THE ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES OF THE EXCHEQUER. By Hubert Hall, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. Post 8vo., pp. xiv., 230, with illustrations by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. Price 6s. (to subscribers 4s. 6d.).

Just before going to press, a copy of this entirely original and altogether charming and valuable book has been received. Its general "get-up" makes it also one of the most tasty volumes that Mr. Stock has ever issued. We reserve an extended notice of its contents for a future issue. Meanwhile it may be remarked that this is the first volume of a new series of antiquarian works about to be issued under the editorship of Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., and Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A., as *The Camden Library*. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., writes an interesting preface to the first issue, which thus concludes: "If the succeeding volumes are as well done as that by Mr. Hall, the series will be both valuable and interesting."

OLD VALUABLE OR NOTEWORTHY BOOKS IN RATCLIFFE COLLEGE LIBRARY. *St. William's Press, Market Weighton*. 4to., pp. 48. Price 1s.

This is a praiseworthy catalogue of certain of the books pertaining to the valuable and well-chosen library of Ratcliffe College, Leicester. The contents are divided into (1) Bibles; (2) Missals; (3) Incunabula [1450-1500]; (4) Aldine editions [1494-1597]; (5) Junta editions [1497-1623]; (6) Plantin editions [1555-1580]; (7) Elzevir editions [1592-1681]; (8) Etienne's editions [1502-1600]; (9) Other editions [1500-1600]; (10) Other editions [1600-1700], including examples of Early English Catholic literature, and notable specimens of Renaissance Latin; and (11) other editions later than 1700, including specimens of modern Latin poetry. The compiler of the catalogue shows that he is thoroughly conversant with bibliographical lore, and gives interesting brief descriptions; so that the catalogue will not only prove useful for reference, but also of much value in assisting the young students of the college in forming a taste for the science of bibliography. We are little surprised not to note among the missals a single copy of the Use of Sarum, or of any of the old English church uses save one of Hereford.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—The second part of the noble work of Mr. Percy G. Stone on the *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight* fully sustains the repute gained by the first part. It will be noticed at length when completed.

Reviews or Notices have to be held over of *Christian Symbolism*, *Early Scottish Poetry*, *Hampton Court Palace* (vol. iii.), *Church History of Cornwall*, *The Peak of Derbyshire*, and *History of Balliol College*.

Among a pile of pamphlets and magazines on our table, we have only space this month to commend the excellent numbers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, and *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, and to draw attention to a valuable seventy-eight-paged *Bleburn Dictionary*, published at the *Blackburn Express* Office at the price of 5d., and written by Mr. Joseph Baron.

A bulky and distasteful pamphlet has reached us, written by Victoria C. Woodhull Martin, entitled *The Rapid Multiplication of the Unfit*; as we consider it unfit for publication, we decline to further its multiplication by naming the publisher or the address at which it can be obtained.

Correspondence.

ANCIENT WALL-PAINTINGS.

(P. 73, vol. xxiv.)

With regard to the remarkable wall-painting of the Crucifixion, with a detached head on the upper limb of the cross, on the south side of the chancel arch of Doddington Church, described and illustrated by Mr. Bailey in the August issue of the *Antiquary*, the following suggestions have been made:—

(1) Connecting it with a cult (if there ever were such a one) of the Sacred Head. Cf. the Sacred Heart.

(2) A representation of the Father looking down on the crucifixion of the Son.

(3) Part of an older painting; it seems to differ in colour and in the mode of applying the colour from the rest of the picture.

The second suggestion seems to me the most likely. The attempt to portray the First Person of the Blessed Trinity was not unusual in mediæval days.

E. S.

Doddington.

[We believe that the third suggestion is the true one. Two communications to that effect have reached us.—ED.]

A FUNERAL HYMN OF THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY.

PETER VASOR, parson of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, London, by his will dated March 1, 1503-4, and proved June 15, 1510, desires that he shall be buried within his church, and that five clerks, attending his body from the door of his dwelling to the church, shall sing the ballad:

Peace, I hear a voice saith
Man, thou shalt die.

We much desire to obtain the words and air of this ditty.

C. F. R. PALMER.

St. Dominic's Priory,
Haverstock Hill.

SOME QUEER NAMES.

(Pp. 110-114, vol. xxiv.)

Mr. Barber's interesting paper on "Some Queer Names" contains much that is of exceeding interest; but he will pardon me, perhaps, as a former writer in your journal on the subject of Surnames, if I venture to differ from him with respect to some of the deductions he has assumed.

In one of these he attributes the derivation of the surname "Boyce" to Bugi. I have in my possession many proofs that Boyce was but a corruption of the French "Bois," or "Wood." De Bois or Attwood has repeatedly found equivalents in Boyce, following the English pronunciation.

Again, as regards my own patronymic, which Mr. Barber states to be a derived form from the Norse "Falki" (a falcon), the earliest forms of the name always occur as Folkward, its meaning being the guardian of the people as applied to the president of the local folkmoths from the earliest times. All the other varied derivations Mr. Barber has assigned to "Falki" I have found in the most ancient writings, and as the equivalent or as abbreviations of Folkard, a form of the ancient Folkward, arising out of the omission of the *w* as not being a letter of the Latin alphabet.

Both space and want of present leisure prevent my further dealing with more of the assumptions appearing in Mr. Barber's interesting article, which cannot but prove most valuable to name-seekers.

ARTHUR FOLKARD.

The Thatched House Club,
August 31.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancaster College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.

The Provincial Museum treated of in the December number will be Sheffield, by Mr. John Ward.